"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; unsettled Thursday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,550. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

STOCK EXCHANGE WILL OPEN BOOKS TO 'LEAK' HUNTERS

Every Transaction from Dec. 10 to 23 Will Be Available for House Committee.

ACTION AFTER CONTROVERSY

Losses, Profits, and Evidence of a Bear Pool on the President's Peace Note Sought.

CABLE "TIP" IS SUSPECTED

President Noble Quizzed by Counsel and Members, Who Intimate Inquiry May Be Widened.

The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, at a hastily summoned conference last night, decided to request the Exchange's 1,100 members to make available to the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, which opened its "leak" inquiry at the Custom House yesterday, full records of transactions, with the names of clients, from Dec. 10 to 23—the days when information about the President's peace note might have affected the stock market.

This action was taken upon demand of the committee, and it marked a precedent. Never before has such a request been made by the Exchange of its members, and it was made only after the counsel for the committee assured the Governors that the names of clients of brokerage houses would not be made public unless tangible evidence supporting the "leak" innuendoes should be unearthed.

Singularly enough, the name of Thomas W. Lawson, Boston speculator, by many regarded as the instigator of the whole "leak" inquiry, was not mentioned yesterday before the committee.

It was reported at first that brokers were greatly disturbed over what they regarded as a threatened invasion of their rights. It was pointed out that the Exchange authorities had no power to compel members to supply the desired information for outside use, and gossip indicated that many of the brokers might resist any attempt to open their books to public view. When the modified request of the committee was studied, however, making it reasonably certain that the names of traders would not be spread broadcast, the attitude of the brokers became less hostile.

The action of the Governors came as the culmination of thinly veiled threats of Congressional action to regulate the Stock Exchange, and possibly to prosecute members alleged to have engaged in pools to depress the value of securities; and an attack upon the theory of "short sales" with the implied suggestion that it might be a wise thing to put an end to such practices.

Resisted, Then Capitulated.

The exchange officials resisted for hours against granting the request for names and data in its original form, and held two hastily summoned meetings, the last of which was in session until 7 o'clock. Then on the promise that the names would not be revealed, unless evidence of importance was discovered they capitulated.

Among the men whose accounts the committee desires to inspect is Bernard Baruch, one of the heavy "short sellers" who has been frequently named as a beneficiary of advance information on President Wilson's peace note, and who has denied any such foreknowledge. The move did not worry him, as he attended the afternoon session of the committee expecting to be called.

"I have brought everything the committee asked me to bring," he said, sorting his papers. The resolutions of the Governors follow:

Whereas, The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has asked the Governing Committee to request the members of the Exchange, for the convenience of the Rules Committee and to facilitate its investigation of the transactions on the Exchange from Dec. 10 to 23, 1916, inclusive, and in order to avoid the necessity of subpoenaing the books of a large number of brokers which might on examination prove immaterial to the investigation, to furnish to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House of the Exchange in sealed envelopes, to be opened and examined by the accountants of the Rules Committee only in case the course of the investigation appears to render the examination thereof material, the information hereafter mentioned;

Resolved, That the Governing Committee request the members of the Exchange to furnish forthwith to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House the following statement for each day from the 10th to the 23d of December, 1916, inclusive:

First—Of what Clearing House stocks each customer was long, of what Clearing House stocks he was short at the end of the day, giving the name of the customer, the stocks, and the number of shares each.

Second—What Clearing House stocks were borrowed, when and from whom borrowed, and when returned.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Exchange be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the members of the Exchange.

Wire "Leak" Data Also Sought.

This resolution was adopted also at the request of the Rules Committee:

Whereas, The Rules Committee of the House of Representatives has requested the Governing Committee to inquire of all the members of the Exchange if they received any cables, wireless communication, or information of any sort from abroad with reference to the President's note to belligerents and to neutrals;

Resolved, That the members of the Exchange be and they are hereby requested to answer such inquiry by letter to the Secretary of the Exchange to be furnished to

Continued on Page 3.

New Mayor of Dublin Was Jailed in Rebellion

DUBLIN, Jan. 23, (via London.)—Alderman Lawrence O'Neill was unanimously elected today Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Alderman O'Neill was arrested at the time of the late rebellion and kept in jail for some days. He was then released without any charge having been made against him.

In an impassioned speech, after his election today, referring to those indignities, he stated that as Lord Mayor he would not receive any man or regiment which came to exploit the city politically, but would receive either King or peasant coming with a message of peace.

WASHINGTON ORDERS PERSHING TO RETIRE

Officials Admit Outposts Are Being Drawn In, but Are Silent on Final Withdrawal.

ZAPATA ALLIED WITH VILLA

Mass 8,000 Men Near Chihuahua for Campaign—Banks Protest Loans Were Forced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Troop movements preliminary to withdrawal of the American expedition from Mexico are being carried out at the southern extremity of the American line under War Department orders, and as soon as they are complete the main body of the expedition probably will start north.

For the first time officials admitted today that the withdrawal of outposts from El Valle and other points south of Colonia Dublan had more than a local significance, and was being carried out on orders from Washington. They made no announcement as to the probable time when the general northern movement would begin, and would not even admit that the withdrawal of Pershing's troops, after ten months in Mexico, was at hand. Since the effort to effect an agreement with General Carranza ended in failure the Administration has indicated that its next step would be made known through action rather than by announcement.

Officials are much interested, but apparently little concerned, over growing evidences that a determined struggle for possession of the territory evacuated by Pershing may be in progress soon between Carranza troops and revolutionists. Today's official dispatches said that Villa and Zapata, the two revolutionary leaders most conspicuous, had allied themselves for operations against the de facto Government armies, and that 8,000 men had been concentrated near Chihuahua for a Villa campaign in the north.

Since Carranza declined to accept the Atlantic City protocol officials here have indicated that such problems as the one developed about Chihuahua not only would be left to the First Chief for settlement, but that he would be held responsible by the United States Government for their settlement in such a way as to protect American interests.

Meantime, raising of the embargo on arms shipments to Mexico and the dispatch of Ambassador Fletcher to Mexico City remain in abeyance. There were indications today that the prospect of sending the Ambassador to his post had been made more indefinite by two developments construed in some quarters as a renewal of practices of the Carranza Government against which the United States repeatedly has protested.

Officials are surprised and perplexed over the drastic measures taken by the First Chief against two banks whose metallic reserve recently was seized, and by what some contend is a revival of persecution of the Roman Catholic clergy.

Information reaching the British Embassy today from an official of the Bank of London and Mexico and the National Bank of Mexico was that the bullion and specie taken from the banks was a loan only in the sense that it was forced. From the Bank of London and Mexico the amount taxen was valued at 4,000,000 pesos. The National Bank's quota was 5,000,000 pesos. Remaining in the value of the first are 16,000,000 pesos, and the institution's officers fear that this also may be removed. Agents of the De Facto Government are in possession of the building and the keys to the vault.

The problem presented by the seizures has been called to the attention of the State Department again by representatives of the stockholders. They are for the most part British and French. If representations are made by the American State Department they probably will be based on the assumption that the interests of American stockholders may be injured.

The fate of the two prelates arrested in Mexico charged with conspiracy remained unknown here late today. The State Department already has made earnest representations in their behalf. Both at the State Department and at the White House scores of telegrams and letters were received appealing to the American Government to exercise every power to prevent their conviction and execution. Cardinal Gibbons was among those who sent such appeals.

THINK WITHDRAWAL AT HAND.

Officers Predict Pershing Will Be Ordered Out This Week.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 23.—Army officers, including those arriving from Columbus, N. M., tonight predicted a formal order from the War Department within the next forty-eight hours for the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico. They said General Pershing's main column should be under way to the border before the end of the present week.

All sick soldiers in the field hospital at Colonia Dublan and in the smaller hospitals along the line of communication were sent to the border today. Four hundred motor trucks and lorries are plying between the border and headquarters at Columbus.

A train of Carranza troops left Juares today to garrison El Valle. The first American outpost troops were reported to have arrived at Colonia Dublan late today. Before leaving El Valle they dynamited all of the adobe houses which they built as shelters.

Truck drivers arriving here reported that 5,000 natives and foreigners in the zone occupied by the punitive expedition were preparing to march to the border behind the troops. All fear that Villa will occupy the country as soon as it is evacuated by General Pershing's troops.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Jan. 23.—The first two of seven military airplanes reported to have left Colonia Dublan, Mexico, this morning for Douglas, arrived in Camp Harry Jones at noon.

DESTROYERS MEET IN TWO BATTLES IN NORTH SEA

Each Side Lost at Least One Warship in Fights Off the Dutch Coast.

GERMAN COMMANDER SLAIN

Survivors of Damaged Flagship, Reaching Holland, Think Seven of Their Vessels Were Sunk.

47 LOST ON BRITISH SHIP

Admiralty Says a Torpedo Sank One of Its Warships in Action Off the Schouwen Banks.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In an engagement between British light naval forces and German torpedoboat destroyers in the North Sea last night a German destroyer was sunk and the other torpedo craft scattered, it was officially announced tonight.

The sinking of a British torpedoboat destroyer in another engagement with German torpedoboat destroyers in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank last night, with the loss of three officers and forty-four of the crew, also was announced.

The text of the official announcement follows:

"Last night, while our light forces were patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, they met a division of enemy torpedoboat destroyers. A short engagement took place, during which one of the enemy torpedoboat destroyers was sunk and the rest scattered, having suffered considerable punishment. Darkness presented the full results of the action from being observed.

"During last night there was also a short, sharp engagement between enemy torpedoboat destroyers and our own destroyers in the vicinity of Schouwen Bank. During this engagement one of our torpedoboat destroyers was struck by a torpedo, the explosion killing three officers and forty-four of the crew. She subsequently was sunk by our own ships. Relatives of the victims have been informed. Our ships suffered no other casualties."

The V-69 Reaches Ymuiden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YMUIDEN, Holland, Jan. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have heard the fullest possible account of a naval engagement which took place on this bitter Winter morning, not many miles from the Dutch coast, at the point between The Hague and Ymuiden. That the fight was sharp, sudden, and very furious while it lasted there can be little doubt, for the one German torpedo boat which reached Ymuiden with the help of Dutch tugs shows ample evidence that, as a naval expert remarked, "she had just about as much as she could carry into port."

The German boat, that lies up to the quay here, is the V-69, or rather what remains of her. One of her funnels lies almost horizontal with the deck, twisted and bent. Her bridge is shattered, and the metal, canvas, wood, and iron hang about it and about her mast in an inextricable tangle. Her steering gear is smashed and her decks smeared with blood. Her three guns still stand on their swivels, but all the machinery adjacent to them is a mass of twisted iron.

She lies almost under the water astern, only being kept afloat with all possible devices. Her six torpedo tubes are much knocked about, and it indicates the sudden and severe nature of the attack by the British ships that only one torpedo had been fired. The five other tubes were loaded and ready, but there was no chance of discharging them in the storm of shot which must have poured into her.

Another damaged German warship is slowly making for Ymuiden. From all available reports here and from the few words dropped by the wounded men of the crew of the V-69 before silence was sternly and officially impressed on them the following account of what took place was gathered:

Ordered to Steal Out of Zeebrugge.

It appears that the harbor of Zeebrugge is becoming frozen over, so that the German flotilla of torpedo boats was in danger of becoming fixed in the ice and would therefore have been in great danger of destruction from the fire of the British monitors or other vessels. The German command, therefore, decided to send the entire flotilla out of that port at midnight, with orders to steal through the darkness as near and as safe to the Dutch coast as it could and make for a German harbor.

The number of ships in the German flotilla is given as fourteen, though some say only twelve.

All went well until at a point somewhere between The Hague and Ymuiden. Here their luck vanished, for, without warning, they suddenly found themselves under a terrific fire from a large number of British warships which loomed up out of the darkness. How many British ships were in the immediate neighborhood it is impossible to say. Some of the wounded say they saw twelve, some sixty, and some 100.

It would appear that the Germans must have been ignorant of the strength of the British force, for it was not until 9 o'clock this morning that the last of the German ships was seen steaming full speed in a northerly direction from a point little to the north

Continued on Page 4.

PALM BEACH & MIAMI via Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 2:12 P. M. 4 Trains Daily. 1186 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1200. —Advt.

German States Start Plans for a Rhine-Danube Canal

MUNICH, Jan. 23, (via Berlin to London).—The project of a canal connecting the Danube and the Rhine is about to take tangible shape. It is understood that the Bavarian Government will soon introduce in the Chamber a bill providing for the construction of a canal capable of accommodating vessels of 1,200 tons. The work will cost $150,000,000, and it is estimated that it will occupy eight years.

An organization consisting of representatives of the empire, several States and municipalities, and industrial interests will have charge of the work, which it is expected will be begun after the peace settlement.

WOMEN GULL BERLIN IN FOOD SWINDLE

Get Millions of Marks from Victims by Pretending to Run a Supply Bureau.

PAID 20 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS

Clerks and Financiers Succumbed to the Wiles of Frau Kupfer and Her Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—Frau Meta Kupfer has been arrested here for swindling operations that almost rival those of Mme. Humbert of Paris. She did business under the name of "Foodstuff Supply, M. G. Kupfer," which to many people sounded highly official and encouraged small capitalists especially to invest their money with her. These investors received promises of yearly interest of 5 per cent. and monthly dividends.

Frau Kupfer rented a large, handsomely furnished office. Close observers might have noticed that among the people who thronged the rooms were more willing to invest whatever money they had than buyers of foodstuffs. The former were generally admitted to Frau Kupfer's sanctum, where she herself received their money with a gracious smile and the promise of a high dividend. This dividend, amounting in some cases to 10 and even 20 per cent. monthly, was promptly paid, the high profits being explained by the high prices of certain table luxuries which were not under Government control and in which the firm pretended to do a large business.

If an investor became suspicious or thought he had profited enough and wanted his money back, he was promptly paid, and for every one who thus withdrew ten new investors were ready to come in.

All went well for many months until Frau Kupfer got tired of dealing with small investors. She now took a very large apartment on the fashionable Kaiserdamm, which was splendidly furnished and presided over by herself and her young and handsome daughter. To this place the two women managed to attract a number of wealthy people from whom they selected their victims.

One of these became suspicious and informed the police of their operations. While the officials were searching the house a woman visitor was announced, and Frau Kupfer was permitted to see her in presence of a detective. This visitor brought 300,000 marks, which she said she wished to invest in Frau Kupfer's business. Nearly 500,000 marks ($119,000) in cash and bankbooks showing deposits of some 600,000 marks (nominally $142,800) were found in the house on the Kaiserdamm, and smaller sums at the business office.

The defalcations of the two women amounted to several million marks. Many small capitalists and some bigger ones, to, will lose their money. Even the firm's clerks and typewriters had invested their money in sums ranging from 100 to 5,000 marks in the business, and would not be convinced that it was all a swindle.

Frau Kupfer, who is described as handsome and of amiable personality, succeeded in hoodwinking the public for more than twenty months before she was found out. Among her victims were said to be a number of aristocrats and financiers who were frequent guests at the house on the Kaiserdamm.

JOHNSTON RESTORED TO TWELFTH REGIMENT

Funston Reinstates Colonel Who Was Removed After a Clash With O'Ryan.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Jan. 23.—Colonel Gordon Johnston, who was removed from the command of the Twelfth New York Infantry on Dec. 1 by Major Gen. Frederick Funston at the request of Major Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, following a charge by the regimental commander that the divisional commander had publicly insulted the colors of the unit, was returned to his command today by order of General Funston.

It is not known at the headquarters of the New York brigade whether the War Department has acted on Colonel Johnston's resignation as regimental commander, and the Colonel himself has received no notification of acceptance or refusal. He said the command for his return came from the Southern Department.

Officers throughout the New York brigade regard the action of General Funston a vindication of Colonel Johnston's stand in the controversy with General O'Ryan. It was generally known that the regular army officer wanted to quit the regiment because of friction that had lasted for several months. No information has been given out following the investigation by Lieut. Col. Eli Helmick, Inspector of the Southern Department, but it is known that the officer took confidential reports from officers of the Twelfth Regiment, and that he had a memorandum from General O'Ryan attacking the record of Colonel Johnston as commander of the Twelfth.

It is believed here that General Funston wishes to have an experienced officer take the Twelfth to New York. Colonel Johnston has been on inactive service at Fort Brown since his removal. A review of the regiment was held for the returning commander today.

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SENATE TO DEBATE PEACE LEAGUE; LONDON CRITICISES WILSON'S SPEECH; OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS PUZZLED

SENATE FIGHT BEGINS TODAY

Cummins Moves to Give Each Member an Hour to Talk on Peace.

STONE TRIES TO BLOCK IT

Democrats Intimate That President Would Object to Extended Discussion.

FOREIGN OPINION AWAITED

White House Hopeful of "Second-Thought" View of the President's Stand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Opportunity for debate on the President's speech with regard to American participation in a world league to guarantee peace will be afforded in the Senate tomorrow, when Senator Cummins will call up for consideration a resolution he offered today setting apart next Monday for the beginning of a full and free discussion of the President's address, in which, according to the terms of the resolution, the ninety-six members of the Senate would have a chance to participate to the extent of one hour each.

Opposition to the Cummins proposal developed immediately among the Democratic leaders of the Senate, and this increased to such an extent during the day that when Mr. Cummins seeks to call up the resolution tomorrow he is likely to be confronted by Democratic opposition to having any discussion whatever on the President's views concerning a world League for Peace. But, under the freedom of debate allowed in the Senate, Mr. Cummins at least will have his say as to the President's proporals.

Little comment came from the White House today concerning the address and the manner in which it was received here and abroad. The feeling there seems to be the same as that manifested among Democratic Senators—that the full significance and meaning of the President's suggestions will not be understood until after the opportunity to study them has been given. Matured opinions will be awaited by the Administration, and there appears to be a confident feeling that as the doctrines enunciated by the President sink into the consciousness of America and the rest of the world the verdict will be favorable.

It was pointed out today by a strong friend of the Administration that President Wilson's first essay into the fields of peace created an unfavorable impression in the British Isles and France, and even in Germany, but that after what the President had suggested was better understood the critical view in those countries had been modified. Some such outcome is evidently expected in the present instance. This hopefulness is not generally shared, however, for the impression is pronounced here that in the allied countries there will be keen resentment over the President's expression of hope that the peace to come will be a peace without victory—that is, a peace from a drawn war based on an equality of rights.

Allied Embassies Cautious.

But this impression, it should be said, does not agree with the impression which officials of allied embassies wish to have identified with their own. They are provoked because the idea has been created that they are angry over the proposals of the President. No such idea, it is explained, could rightly be deduced from any official expression given at any Entente diplomatic establishment or remarks made by any person connected with an Entente establishment in a position to speak authoritatively. They prefer that the Government and the people of the United States shall have the impression that, in spite of the disagreement between the President's advocacy of a "peace without victory," and the declaration of the Entente of intention to fight until they have brought the war to a victorious ending, the Entente nations regard the President's fundamentals for permanent peace as placing Germany and her partners on the defensive.

It is contended in certain allied quarters that the ideals set forth in the President's address are generally those of the Entente, and not those of the Central Powers, and it is not for the nations that are seeking to put an end to the menace of German militarism to criticise the President because the methods by which he would bring permanent peace do not coincide in all respects with those to be followed by the Entente, when the general motives and desires of the President and the Entente are the same.

Talk of this sort, while its downright genuineness may be doubted by those who believe that the President's address to the Senate will stir up considerable feeling in Germany, France, Russia, and Italy, serves to show a disposition on the part of the Entente representatives to take no course that would afford ground for offense by the United States. The good effect of the impression created in England and other Entente countries by the cordial manner in which the Entente answer to President Wilson's note of Dec. 18 was received in the United States has not faded.

Visitors at the White House today sought to get from the President an exact interpretation of this expression used in his Senate address: "If the peace presently made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the

Continued on Page 2.

Germany's Terms Unknown to President Wilson; His Address on World Peace Not a Paraphrase

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—One of the things learned at the White House today was that President Wilson has not received from Berlin the terms upon which Germany will be willing to make peace with her enemies. Statements have been made here that the President had received the German terms in confidence, and it was even intimated that he had them when he wrote the address delivered to the Senate yesterday.

The impression sought to be created by this intimation was that the President in his address had merely paraphrased the German conditions for an ending of the war.

What was learned at the White House today showed that such statements were untrue and that the terms for permanent peace stated by the President were his own terms and not those of any belligerent Government.

PARIS IMPRESSED BY WILSON SPEECH

But French Feel His Utterances Are Always Marked by an Unfortunate Label.

THINK HIM TOO IDEALISTIC

Press Is Sympathetic to the President's Aims, but Skeptical of Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—President Wilson's address to the Senate produced here a profound impression. Surprise is the dominating note, mingled with a certain resentment regarding some passages.

Official circles consider the message a fine piece of academic reasoning, unhappily marred by the unwelcome phrase of "peace without victory." In this connection the feeling is that the President never disappoints his world audience without using some pregnant phrase which defeats his laudable objects, and sends down each utterance to history marked with an unfortunate label such as "too proud to fight," as in this case "peace without victory."

The public generally expected Wilson's next move to be to insist on the Central Powers defining clearly the ends they had in view, which move would have been welcome. It is noticeable, however, that some governmental organs do not comment on the message unfavorably, especially The Figaro, in which Alfred Capus writes:

"President Wilson's address is a beautiful dream of peace and happiness for mankind—an ideal fabric whose grandeur we are ready to recognize. But this document regards as already solved all the problems which till now have tormented mankind. It takes no account of national interests, conflicts engaged, or different forms of government any more than the causes of the present sacrifices. Utopia as presented by the American statesman cannot shock our feelings.

"On the other hand, it violently conflicts with German mentality and the horrible pan-Germanist theory. For this reason, despite its chimerical form, we can consider it in the abstract as favorable to our conception of the present war and the ends we are pursuing."

Saint Brice in The Journal judges the message more severely, remarking:

"The situation would appear inextricable if we did not realize how the pursuit of a fixed idea may lead astray. Wilson is haunted by the idea of inaugurating the golden age of universal brotherhood. Naturally, general disarmament is the basis of this system. The only thing making for the realization of this admirable conception is a new humanity. Does Wilson pretend to be able to change humanity?"

Jean Herbette in the Echo de Paris emphasizes the theoretical aspect of Wilson's message. He writes:

"Let us not be afraid to tell Wilson with the frankness which our sincere, unvarying friendship for the United States warrants, that the questions at issue are not political, but moral. What Wilson must grasp is the necessity of expiation. If the German people is ever destined to recover its conscience, which, in fact, would be a useful guarantee for peace, it will only be through suffering. Impunity for the aggressors would eternalize aggressions. As long as this moral law remains unsatisfied it is premature to follow the President of the United States in his developments regarding the freedom of the seas or the limitation of armaments. To be sure, his ideal is ours.

"War has killed too many Frenchmen for us not to hold the war in horror. But the only way to attain peace is to vanquish those who broke it. For the moment whoever desires justice to reign in the world has only one course open to him, namely, to declare himself against the assassins."

Humanité, the Socialist organ, after pointing out the aspects of Wilson's theory, which must conflict with German ideas, concludes:

"Wilson has put forward a great pacifist program, which reveals to the world the same high inspiration which prompted his note of Dec. 18. Despite all divergencies of opinion which may exist in the Entente countries, every impartial mind must recognize Wilson's conception as fundamentally akin to the ideas underlying the Allies' note."

"Wilson's Conceptions Ours."

The Petit Parisien, which generally reflects opinion of the lower middle classes throughout France, observes:

"None of Wilson's conceptions can shock us. They are our own and were so long before 1917. It is not we who will oppose them and it can only please us to see this thesis of liberty and justice eloquently upheld by Wilson. But what will Germany and Austria say to

Continued on Page 2.

HOSTILITY VOICED IN BRITISH PRESS

Manchester Guardian and London Daily News Only Papers Friendly to Wilson Plan.

ASK FOR GERMANY'S TERMS

"Peace Without Victory" Chief Target, but Others of President's Proposals Assailed.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—With the exception of The Manchester Guardian and The Daily News, which are the only papers in Great Britain that can be classified as pacificatory in policy, the press gives the President's utterances an unfriendly reception and engages in much speculation over the meanings which, it is considered, may be concealed behind certain passages.

The evening newspapers yesterday devoted their front pages to the text of President Wilson's address, and comment from the morning papers of London and Paris under headings such as "President Wilson's Millennium," and "The Washington Sensation."

The Westminster Gazette asks whether, if President Wilson had suffered what the Entente Allies have, he would patiently have listened to a third party telling him he must be content to end the war without winning it and to forego penalties against the enemy who had sprung the war, torn up treaties and committed "unheard of crimes against humanity," and says: "We see no reply to these retorts."

The Westminster Gazette says it is a reasonable inference from the President's mention of the German intentions that "he knows something that we don't know," and concludes:

"Mr. Wilson has something further in view than rhetoric," and suggests that "his most practical step is to tell us what the German terms are, or if he does not know, to induce the Germans to disclose them. We shall then be able to attach a definite meaning to words and phrases that are now quite vague, and to discover whether the suggested 'peace without victory' is a peace which would leave our necessary objects unaccomplished, or merely a peace which stops short of 'crushing' the enemy in the sense of inflicting on him political extinction which we disavow.

Ideals Far from Militarism.

"The ideals which President Wilson sets before us are so remote from Prussian militarism that their realization necessarily carries with it extinction of German tyranny. His general idea of a world at peace with a reign of law established and all nationalities great and small living in freedom and security is such that he can only get what he wants if we at the same time get what we want.

"We frankly do not know what he means by 'freedom of the seas,' but in all other respects his aims are our aims and his ideals are our ideals."

The Manchester Guardian calls Mr. Wilson's address "a splendid policy, nobly expressed." The Guardian says:

"The speech in form was addressed to the Senate, but it equally concerns ourselves and our adversaries in the war. The President has no intention of taking any part in the actual negotiations of terms of peace; that he leaves wholly to the belligerents. He simply comes forward now to state in unmistakable terms, both for his own people and for the other people of the world, every one of whom is directly concerned, what kind of peace it is which he will consent to call upon his countrymen to approve and sustain."

After quoting the chief points in the President's speech, in regard to the condition on which peace must be based, The Guardian continues:

"It is a splendid policy, nobly expressed. How will it be received? By the peoples everywhere we cannot doubt joyfully; by men of good-will and enlightenment everywhere not less joyfully and with a clear perception that this is no vision of Utopia, but a well thought-out and justly framed scheme of a man in a great position and versed in great affairs."

Referring to the President's "noble concluding words" The Guardian says:

"These are words which will find an echo in many hearts and words are sometimes deeds."

Calls Speech "Astounding."

The Evening Standard refers to President Wilson's speech as astounding and, speaking of German claims of victory and the Emperor's letter to the King of Württemberg, continues:

"In other words, mediation is premature, and if persisted in could be interpreted only as a desire to help the party which already claims to have won. Moreover, it is not clear by what title, legal or moral, President Wilson assumes that he has some right to shape the destinies of the European continent."

The Globe, asking President Wilson

Continued on Page 2.

HAVE SOME FOR BREAKFAST. Deerfoot Farm Sausage. Fresh from the farm at Southborough, Mass., in parchment packages.—Advt.

WILSON'S IDEALS SHARED

But It Is Believed That He Misunderstands Moral Basis of Allies' Cause.

VICTORY CALLED ESSENTIAL

Must Be Attained Over Hohenzollernism in Interest of the Welfare of Mankind.

NAVY VITAL TO BRITAIN

President's Speech Likely to be Discussed in Both Houses of Parliament.

Wilson's Speech Published In Berlin Yesterday Afternoon

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, transmitted to the Foreign Office today the text of President Wilson's speech in the United States Senate yesterday concerning participation by the United States in a league of peace.

The President's address was published in the Berlin newspapers this afternoon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—London liked neither President Wilson's note nor his speech to the United States Senate, but the disapproval manifested itself quite differently in the two cases. The note surprised and startled England; the speech to the Senate may give deeper offense and its effects may last longer, but it has caused far less consternation, judging from personal comment and newspaper editorials. And there is a much larger minority of opinion publicly favorable to the speech than there was to the note.

The speech seems to be regarded as a more or less internal American affair. It was not ostensibly an address to Europe, but increased importance attaches to it as a representative expression of majority opinion in America. At least, such is the belief here.

The note both wounded and offended English sensibilities. Certain passages in it were seized upon and misconstrued, and when a more just view prevailed there was reaction. The feeling today seemed more that of resignation. In the comment there was a note of regretful readjustment of opinion to the American attitude, a sort of revaluation of American friendship toward the Allies on a sliding scale downward.

As quotations from the press will show, the offending lance was tipped with a phrase "peace without victory." In "peace without victory" the President has coined a new expression that may share honors with "too proud to fight" during the rest of the war discussion on this side of the Atlantic.

Thinks President Misunderstands.

Aside from the phrases to which unwarranted importance may be given, there is a deeper offense to the English in the implication that the belligerents all stand on the same footing. The vice of the whole discussion by the President from the English viewpoint lies in what is regarded as a complete misunderstanding of the moral objects for which the Allies are fighting. The British mind declines to entertain any consideration of the war based upon the moral equality of the Entente and the Teutons. The suggestion that the head of a great neutral nation may wish to keep himself in a position to maintain friendly relations with both sides if he is to play a useful part was not favorably received when offered as possibly the explanation today.

Professor Albert F. Pollard, the historian, said in an interview:

"President Wilson uses the term 'Peace without victory,' and says that is what the belligerents imply by their statements when they speak of the ultimate end of the war and assurances for the future. That is not my understanding of the attitude of either side, certainly not of the Allies. When we say we mean to crush Germany, of course we don't mean the German people, but we mean the German military machine that after a generation of preparation suddenly flung the whole of Europe into war.

"We are not going to stop at anything short of a conclusive peace, with victory at arms, and when we say that we mean we intend that the German military machine shall be crippled, for without it peace could not come. If we win this war we shall insist that Germany give back Alsace to France. Can that be done without a military victory, or can Serbia be restored, or Rumania, without a victory at arms?

"Realization of President Wilson's ideals of world peace must be based entirely upon a decisive victory. How can there be consent of the governed without free democracy? Would a Europe governed by the Hohenzollern régime be Europe under consent of the governed? If the Allies consented to a

peace without victory it would be nothing more than a peace by compromise. That would only mean a fresh outbreak at a time when the nations who sought relief in compromise found themselves forced sooner or later into another conflict.

"In speaking of the freedom of the seas President Wilson does not distinguish between freedom in time of peace and in war. There is a great difference between the two. In peace times there is no question about the complete freedom of the seas, and all nations alike use the sea as they like. In peace time the sea automatically becomes free to all. But if freedom of the seas is applied the same way in war time it means nothing less than a plan to exclude Britain from Europe. For Britain's only real protection against aggressors in war time is her might upon the sea.

"The American people in viewing this conflict ought to recall the days of their civil war, and ask themselves what would have happened if President Lincoln had allowed that conflict to end without peace with victory."

Victory Essential to His Ideal.

J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, said:

"We all recognize that America has the right to say on what terms she will or will not become a chief guarantor of any future European peace. That guarantee, if given, would involve serious responsibility and have to be supported by both political parties in America and not represent merely the policy of the Administration, but the settled, earnest appeal of the whole American people.

"The European problem is a difficult one even for us who live here and have given our lives to study it. Statements of exalted principle for more than 100 years have been as familiar on our continent as on yours, but they have not yet been able to help toward a stable settlement of actual facts. After all their sacrifices the Allies have the right to say what are the only terms compatible with their honor and safety that they can accept. President Wilson seeks to build a lofty palace of international idealism, but I firmly believe that without the effectual victory of the Allies that palace would be founded on sand, and never could be based on bedrock.

"We are bound to seek peace with victory, without vengeful pride or lust of conquest. Nothing but the victory of those whose appeals for peace were deliberately rejected in 1914 can finally overthrow the German war greed and war system and above all the war makers who forced this conflict on the world. It must be recalled that but for the Allies' strength in arms there would be no earthly chance for President Wilson's ideals today and no chance for them in the immediate future if Germany could now successfully use her present negotiations to escape actual defeat."

Sir Hamar Greenwood, M. P., said:

"In my opinion, based on a recent visit to America, President Wilson's bold and original speech represents the average American's view of this and all European wars. The average American considers himself removed from the European view and sees the war from a viewpoint diametrically opposed to the traditions and cruel necessities of European countries. Every European country has got to prepare to fight for its rights, as most of them are now doing. The American sees no occasion to prepare or to be alarmed about a conflict that is raging across the water.

"In my opinion, Germany is the great aggressor in this war and nothing but a decisive victory over the German Empire would give any relief to the countries of Europe or secure for the future any chance of that world-wide peace which is President Wilson's dream. Americans know nothing of the menacing shadow of a great power like Germany that for more than a generation has kept Europe on the rack. The time may come when American ease is tackled. If that day comes Americans then will think exactly as the British people think now.

"It is one thing to crush a dynasty and caste and another thing to talk about crushing a people. The Allies do not want to wipe out the German race, but Prussian militarism. President Wilson suggests that democracy is coming into its own after this war. That is precisely what we are fighting for, and we do not intend to let up until we have accomplished democracy's triumph."

Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., in a letter to The Daily Chronicle, says:

"Two points might well be emphasized in President Wilson's speech to the Senate: First, that it is directed not to the belligerents but to the American people, and, secondly, that the President is asking Americans to make a greater sacrifice for humanity. He is asking them to guarantee the peace and give them their safety and isolation should the peace conditions be such as a democracy can honestly support.

"However much The Daily Chronicle may deprecate a peace without victory, we may all recognize the great generosity of the New England spirit which puts above self and safety the liberties of alien peoples."

Speech a Great Surprise.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—President Wilson's address to the United States Senate has given the British Government and public a surprise as electrifying as his mediatory note to the belligerents.

Public men interviewed begin with courteous tributes to the President's good intentions, and end by supporting Great Britain's measures. While the Government cannot make any direct reply to a communication from the President to the United States Senate, there are certain to be discussions in Parliament. The usages of the House of Lords give even greater latitude for addresses on any topic any member wishes to discuss than those of the American Senate, while the question paper of the House of Commons furnishes an equally good opportunity for the advancement of personal views.

It is already foreshadowed by members of the Commons that a discussion will be insisted upon when Parliament reassembles, and speeches from members of the present and the late Cabinet are expected. Possible action by the American Congress on committing the nation to membership in an international peace league is awaited with the greatest interest. Both David Lloyd George, in his historic maiden speech as Prime Minister, and Viscount Grey, while Minister for Foreign Affairs, strongly declared that membership in such a league without obligations to enforce its decrees by arms would be useless.

The effect of President Wilson's policy on the status of the Monroe Doctrine is discussed with equal interest. Several British publicists, notably L. J. Maxse, editor of The National Review, suggested recently that Great Britain is entitled to a weighty voice in any international movements in the American hemisphere because of the growing importance of Canada as one of the foremost nations of that hemisphere.

The voice of part of the "silent masses" upon the war was heard in the Labor Party conference at Manchester today, when it indorsed the action of the labor members of Parliament who entered the War Cabinet by a vote of more than six to one. Most of the small substratum of sentiment favoring a conciliatory policy toward the Central Empires is to be found in labor unionists and a small group of intellectuals.

The Central News says that undoubtedly the manifesto has developed a situation of extreme delicacy. It adds:

"Whether or not it was expected by the allied diplomats in London, it came as a bombshell to those outside the official circle, and no amount of President Wilson's 'plain English' will convince the rank and file of the Members of Parliament or the man in the street that it has no direct bearing on the immediate facts of the war.

"It is not doing the President an injustice to say that whatever may have been the lofty motives of his speech, the average British Member of Parliament and his constituents regard it as an ill-timed interference in matters which can only concern the United States when the time comes for a settlement of the basis of international peace. The extreme opinion, which, in fairness, must be given is that the President is selling the allied cause to Germany. The calmer view urges a dignified protest to the President to keep out of the ring till the great round is over."

In well-informed governmental circles the prevailing view appears to take the following general course:

It is considered correct that the President's statement and notes have brought nearer a definite discussion of peace, mainly because the Entente reply gave specific terms. His reference to the power of the United States guaranteeing future peace is also recognized as in line with the Entente view that any plan to indorse the peace of the future involves the power to enforce the peace agreement. It is also pointed out that the President's statement that American participation in guarantees for future peace depends on the character of the terms is in accordance with Foreign Secretary Balfour's note.

The President's statement that "We have no voice in determining the terms" is welcomed in these circles as the first definite declaration that the United States does not expect to take part in the congress which frames the terms of peace. While this view, it was said, had long been accepted among the belligerents, it was believed in some quarters that America desired a voice in determining the terms.

President Wilson's question as to whether the present struggle is one for a "just and secure peace or only for a new balance of power," leads to the comment that there is another element in addition to these. This is described as the spirit of national indignation against Germany, similar to the feeling a man has when he finds a burglar in his room and succeeds in overpowering him. The President's reference to "peace without victory" and a "peace between equals" is also felt to be open to some misconstruction.

The reference to the freedom of the seas is also considered open to misconstruction, as the Entente view is that its ships are the chief defenders of the free movement of merchant commerce.

Northcliffe Points to Mexico.

Lord Northcliffe, owner of The Times, The Daily Mail, and other newspapers, said yesterday in an interview:

"I have expressed my opinions in my newspapers this morning. I might add that our democracy is excessively puzzled as to why President Wilson does not begin operations by the pacification of little Mexico.

"We are all for the limitation of armaments. We had not much more of an army than the United States before the war, and had offered the Germans to reduce our invincible navy, without effect. Our democracy is all for peace, but the horrors of Armenia, Serbia, and Belgium and the enslavement of French and Belgian women now taking place do not encourage with us an atmosphere such as that of the White House.

"Americans who have seen these gigantic tragedies talk a good deal about Lincoln. The presence of Americans in the allied armies here, who know the facts, is some proof that the President's laudable attitude is not shared by those who are close to the situation.

"I regard the President's misunderstanding of the situation as due to German propaganda and geographical distance."

Britain's Mistakes at Sea.

Carlyon W. Bellairs, who is one of the leading authorities on naval affairs on the floor of the House of Commons, was asked regarding his impression of President Wilson's words relative to the freedom of the seas. He read over the passage referred to, and said:

"These are serious words. They are asking England to make the greatest sacrifice in the realm of possibility, and she could not do it without the most absolute guarantees. The only possible interpretation of these words means taking from England the one weapon which enabled her to become what she is, and remain so in the face of enemies.

"I am convinced that if we had used our naval weapon as Lincoln used it—when within seven days of the outbreak of the war he declared a blockade of the enemy coasts and began the process of starvation—we would have finished the war a year ago. As it is, that, too, with far less international friction than has been the case by gradual acceleration of the blockade. We were too slow in the use of mines. Mines are the trenches of the sea, and the belligerent who first gets his minefields placed in strategic positions has the same advantage as an army in trenches. We might, for example, have mined our way into Heligoland Bight or the Baltic.

"I see no more reason why the navy should not cut off exiles passing from neutral to enemy than that the German Army should interfere and cut off supplies overland from Holland to France. If new international laws are to be on the ground of strict justice, those laws could apply to all on land and sea.

"How would the American civil war have been affected by the application of the Wilson principle of freedom of the seas? Surely it would have meant the right of everybody to trade with the Confederacy, and what would have been the result?

"There are two ways of viewing President Wilson's appeal—sentimental and practical. From the sentimental standpoint it will be hailed with universal response, especially from Englishmen, who, after all, are of kindred blood and mind, and who, also, are altruists at heart. But from the practical side I see no way out of the present situation but a victory peace."

President's Ideals Britain's Too.

Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University, said:

"President Wilson's address is most important and welcome. Of course the settlement he requires expresses an ideal to which we should approximate rather than to which we must comply. There will be need for much definition and perhaps some compromise before all his requirements can be translated into fact.

"We consider a victory necessary; but neither the people nor the Government of Great Britain has ever demanded or desired to impose peace by victory, in the sense which the President deprecates. Our aim is a victory of international rights and the defeat of militarism."

Percy Alden, a member of Parliament and President of the Mayflower Club, said:

"We cannot help admiring the tone and temper of the President's speech, even though we may not agree with the position he takes up. My own view is that it results from a conviction on his part that the war may, and probably will, end in a stalemate, and that he desires with all his heart that it may be possible to stave off the slaughter and destruction of a Spring offensive. The only conceivable hope of achieving his purpose is to give to the world, if he has them, the German peace terms."

Baron Sydenham, former Chairman of the British Air Board, observed:

"The strength of President Wilson's address lies in the high ideal by which it was inspired. He sees, as in a vision, a new world in which there shall be no preparation for war, but a solid union of all peoples acting in the common interest. That is an ideal in which all right-thinking peoples of all countries can share. How it can be achieved must remain to be determined when peace returns. Unless Germany is defeated, not one of Mr. Wilson's demands can be fulfilled, and his roseate vision will fade into oblivion. Can President Wilson really believe the Union could have been maintained if a victory had been denied the Federal armies?"

Socialist Leader Resents "Lecture."

Henry Hyndman, a leader of Socialism in England and Chairman of the Socialist Party, said:

"As a Socialist I am opposed to war, but as an Englishman I feel that my country is serving the cause of civilization when it helps to prevent Prussian militarism overrunning Europe and crushing democracy. This task is unfinished. Therefore I believe that some of President Wilson's ideas, while excellent, are impossible of realization at the present time.

"America did nothing to prevent this terrible catastrophe. It has taken no part in the struggle; yet President Wilson, its spokesman, stands like a doctrinaire lecturing us. I object to the tone of his speech. It is as if we were inferior animals and needed some one to co-ordinate our doings for us.

"I am satisfied the Allies have a great duty to mankind to perform and that they cannot be dissuaded from their purpose by lectures from those who fail to understand the situation on this side of the world. However, I believe England, France, and the United States are the hope of the white race, and despite President Wilson's objections to alliances, that an alliance of these three great democracies—England may soon become a republic—will prove the foundation step to perpetual world peace."

VOTE FOR PEACE CONGRESS.

Norway's Socialists Support Plan for Party Convention at The Hague.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—According to the Copenhagen Politiken, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, the Socialist party of Norway has adopted a resolution supporting the American proposal that an international Socialist congress be summoned to meet at The Hague to prepare the way for peace.

The Norwegian Socialists suggested that the congress be held at one of the Scandinavian capitals. They also adopted a protest against the deportation of Belgians.

BRITISH LABORITES CHEER FOR WILSON

Sudden Outburst at Manchester Conference Attributed to Pacifists and Spectators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—The Labor Party at its annual conference at Manchester yesterday again endorsed the action of its members of Parliament in supporting the Government by a card vote of 1,849,000 votes to 307,000. There were about 700 delegates present, including Mr. Henderson, who is a member of the War Cabinet and five other M. P.'s.

G. J. Wardle, M. P., the President, set the tone of the conference in a patriotic speech wherein he said he was convinced there could have been only one greater tragedy than the war, and that would have been for Great Britain to have kept out of it. Labor, he said, had given its co-operation during the war spontaneously because it clearly recognized the fact that the issues of the war were fundamental to liberty, to civilization and the free development of all peoples.

Passing on to deal with the recent overtures for peace put forward by the Central Powers, Wardle said:

"However desirable peace may be—and what sane man does not desire it at the earliest possible moment?—it would not, in my opinion, be possible at the present time to secure a peace which would not contain within itself far graver dangers, far more terrible possibilities of misery and slaughter, far greater risks for the future than the continuance of the struggle. He is no peace maker, either in private or in public life, who refuses to recognize the existence of the real causes of difference and who would patch up the quarrel while these causes remain. Germany has not renounced her war aims, and until she does no peace is possible."

An allusion by Wardle to President Wilson caused the pacifist minority to indulge in a prolonged demonstration. The delegates, reinforced by women in the galleries, rose up cheering, gesticulating and waving their handkerchiefs.

"Three cheers for Wilson!" were called for and responded to, and by way of anti-climax a delegate suggested three cheers more should be given "for the land of dollars and dimes!" Another delegate called out:

"Wilson's too proud to fight why should he want to interfere with our finishing the job?"

The Times says:

"The demonstration was so sudden and noisy that one was tempted to suspect its spontaneity and the fact that a number of onlookers in galleries vociferously led the cheering only strengthened the suspicion. The real voice of the conference was the shouts which applauded the declaration that until Germany had renounced her war aims no peace was possible."

Henderson, in the course of his speech, said:

"Any impression going out from this conference that labor is weakening in its determination to prosecute this war to a successful conclusion is going to be a message of discouragement to our allied cause and will be inconsistent with the decision you adopted last year by an enormous majority."

This was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheering.

The votes of the minority came mainly from supporters of the Independent Labor Party, which The Morning Post accuses of conducting an anti-patriotic campaign designed to stop the war at any cost.

"Those who were ever seriously troubled by the malignant activities of Philip Snowden, Ramsay MacDonald, and their brother anti-Nationalists," says The Post, "may now feel reassured. If those gentlemen represent anybody else but themselves it is clearly not organized labor. The whole world, including President Wilson, will henceforth have no illusions of that point."

NO GERMAN MILITARY CASTE

But a Great National Army, Says Heifferich, Which Will Win.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Confidence in the victory of the Central Powers was expressed by speakers at a dinner given in Berlin to the Presidents of the Parliaments of the Teutonic powers, according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's by way of Amsterdam. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and several of his colleagues were present at the dinner. Dr. Karl Heifferich, German Secretary of the Interior, referring to the Entente's refusal of the peace offer, said:

"Our enemies must learn to understand that among us there is no military caste, but a great national army which, despite all, will hold on and be victorious by virtue of the divine right of existence of our peoples and their inexhaustible strength and readiness for sacrifice."

Dr. J. Sylvester, President of the Austrian lower house, said:

"The peace message which sprang forth from the idea that the strong man must yield was useless. In the coming last fight, which will be exceedingly hard, sanguinary, and full of sacrifices, we will be faithful to our heroic sons at the front."

Bulgars to Demand Macedonia.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—In an interview with the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin, the President of the Bulgarian Parliament, says an Exchange Telegraph Company dispatch from Copenhagen, declared that Bulgaria's peace demands were the whole of Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all of the Morava River, (Serbia,) and Monastir.

Poles Express Gratitude by Wire.

The Polish National Defense Committee, in convention here, sent to President Wilson yesterday a memorial expressing "the greatest joy and the deepest gratitude" because of his reference to an independent Poland in his speech before the Senate.

PARIS IMPRESSED BY WILSON SPEECH

Continued from Page 1.

them? Once again they are nailed to the wall."

The Matin remarks in the same connection:

"We are entirely in accord with Mr. Wilson's principles, but hold until further notice that it is necessary to impose them with force on a certain section of humanity, for it would be a delusion to believe the latter would be led to admit them by force of persuasion."

Gustave Hervé in the Victoire sounds a similar note, observing:

"Mr. President, if you can by force of persuasion bring the Hapsburgs of Vienna to relinquish from their claws 30,000,000 Slavs or Latins, and the Hohenzollerns of Berlin to loosen their grip on Alsace-Lorraine, Prussian Poland and Danish Schleswig this would be the greatest victory human eloquence and philosophy have ever achieved in this world. But as the Allies have lost faith in miracles President Wilson will certainly not take it amiss if they undertake to realize his dream of international justice, which is also their own, in adding a little artillery to his good words."

The Gaulois, which has royalistic tendencies, says:

"President Wilson's words will not fall into a void. The question is to know how to interpret them."

L'Oeuvre has for a top page squib the following:

"Peace must be a peace without victory, says President Wilson."

And underneath:

"Let Europeans not mix themselves up in our affairs, said President Monroe."

The Journal des Débats remarks:

"This move is just as extraordinary in form as in its basic conception. Wilson insists on the rôle which is incumbent upon the American nation in the conclusion of peace and the establishment of a world status. But peace without victory would be a peace in which the aggressors would be treated on the same footing as the victims. President Wilson's principles of justice and morality ought to prevent a wish of this sort."

Thinks Wilson Sees No Realities.

Stephen Pichon, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking concerning President Wilson's address to the Senate, said:

"President Wilson's message contains part of our own program for a democratic peace, the liberation of nations as viewed from the French republican standpoint. When I was Minister of Foreign Affairs I gave instructions to our envoy to The Hague Peace Conference which assured France's adherence to the suggestions of the United States for organized peace in Europe, but regrettably that time were met by the refusal of the German envoys. France under past and present Governments cannot be accused of ever having failed to respond to the humanitarian ideas as expressed in Mr. Wilson's message which are common to both republics. However, this message takes us by surprise.

"President Wilson sees matters from a very lofty standpoint, but from his pinnacle of justice seems to have lost sight of realities. In the first present instance, Mr. Wilson asked the belligerents to define their war ends, and we expected that in the next note Mr. Wilson would repeat the question, and force Germany to disclose her ambitions and admit the reasons for which she threw Europe into the horrors of war. But this time the President employs roundabout means by addressing the Senate and presenting his program. Instead of asking the belligerents the reasons for the conflict, he exposes the ends which an American peace has in view. Instead of continuing useful interrogation, he outlines in advance the basis for ideal humanity.

"In tracing this picture of pacified Europe he mentions specifically the reconstruction of Poland, which is also one of the Allies' objects, but he makes no mention of the Czechs, Slavs, or Alsace-Lorraine. This omission seems to indicate that President Wilson from his lofty standpoint does not see things with sufficient conciseness. He fails to realise the enormous sacrifices France has undergone, the heroic fortitude with which she upheld the war she never desired, and the fact that she cannot renounce just recompense for her generous efforts."

"A patched-up peace is impossible. I shall long be dead before mankind consents to forego the just reward of bloodshed in a righteous cause. President Wilson's conceptions float in the distant future and are not applicable to the cruel realities of the present. We appreciate the theoretical generosity of his action, but it is vague and offers neither for us nor for our enemies even the outline of a possible solution."

FRENCH LAWMAKERS PUZZLED BY SPEECH

Public Men Admire President's Aspirations but Avoid Direct Praise of His Step.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Leading Frenchmen reserve public expression of their judgment upon President Wilson's address to the Senate until they have further studied its contents. The Associated Press requested various Ministers and statesmen outside the Cabinet for opinions, but without exception they refused to be quoted.

In the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies there was to be found, mixed with admiration for the aspirations of President Wilson, considerable wonderment among the Deputies as to what precisely the President desires the belligerents to do now, except to give assent, in their public opinion, to the principles enunciated by him, which are designated noble and which have always been those of France.

A good many members of the French Parliament were puzzled on the first reading as to whether the address was timely or whether it was intended to induce Germany to bring forward her terms for comparison with those of the Allies; in which case, some of the Deputies say, it would have been supposed that the American Government with direct methods would have asked Germany specifically for her terms.

The French newspapers comment freely on the President's speech, some of them praising the President's idealism and some of them treating it as not relevent to the present situation of the belligerents.

"In exalted terms," says the Temps, "President Wilson develops a peaceful charter for the humanity of tomorrow. He invokes the principles of the French Revolution, proclaimed more than a century ago, in a noble dream of universal fraternity. It will be interesting to see the reception Germany will give to this new message from President Wilson, and if she will formulate her conditions of peace."

Peace such as the President outlines, says the Temps, would require Germany, Austria, and Turkey to admit that Governments receive their powers from the consent of the governed, and adds:

"The Allies for twenty-eight months have poured out their blood without measure for the liberty of nations. Notwithstanding their sufferings they refuse to think of peace which leaves untouched the arrogance of the aggressors. Germany proclaims herself victorious; she insists she has been attacked. Its mendacity and atrocities she insists upon imposing respect for her force. Her conduct of the war is a daily defiance of right and the laws of humanity. Is it by persuasion and by the prospect of contributing to the welfare of humanity that President Wilson hopes to transform predatory empires into peaceful lambs.

"The message of President Wilson merits all our attention, by reason of its generosity and the ideal he pursues. It will be read with sympathy because it translates the feelings of a friendly nation which does not always take into account certain problems for which humanity has not yet found a solution. The ideas which he expresses with eloquence are very near to those which we are defending by our arms.

"The new manifestation of the President will bring America and the Allies probably nearer together, but it will overthrow certainly the real German conceptions of the war. It may contribute to clear up all neutral minds as to the German soul and demonstrate to them that only by the victory of the Allies would the door be opened for a stable peace—such a one as America wishes for and all people who love liberty."

"It would be ungracious in Frenchmen," says La Liberté, "whose history abounds in generous enterprises for the liberation of peoples, if we did not give homage to the high thought that guides President Wilson. Our fathers across the ages have fought for ideals—in the Middle Ages in crusading for the deliverance of the tomb of Christ, and during the revolution in making war, not for conquest, but for liberation.

"Whenever a people has sought independence a powerful sigh has shaken France, and she has raised herself to bear aid. This should not be forgotten on the other side of the Atlantic. The generous dreams of Mr. Wilson have been ours for a long time. They are still ours."

RUSSIANS APPROVE.

First Impression of Wilson Speech Is Favorable.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23, (via London.)—Although Russian public opinion has not had time to digest fully President Wilson's speech in the Senate, the first impression is decidedly favorable.

The first paragraph of the speech, comparing the general reply of the Central Powers with the definite answer of the Entente to the President's first note, was received with particular satisfaction. Such expressions of opinion as have been voiced thus far indicate the tone of the remainder of the note will be indorsed in Russia, while decision is reserved in regard to some of the concrete points mentioned.

All the morning papers print the full text of the speech, but the only press comment comes from the Novoe Vremya, which reserves a final opinion until later. This newspaper says:

"At the beginning President Wilson saw no difference between our aims and those of our enemies, but now he does, and one must fairly admit that he makes a proper deduction. The general principles which he considers necessary for the United States coincides exactly with the foundation for peace as outlined in our reply to his first note.

"He declares a final peace in Europe must be such as to forever avoid a repetition of the present catastrophe. That is precisely the aim for which we are bearing the heavy burden of this war."

The Novoe Vremya continues that the declaration regarding peace is in accordance with the ideas of the Russian and French which lie as the basis of the life of the American people, that it expresses the point of view of the Allies also, but that it is not the point of view of the Central Powers. It considers that a firm peace and international justice—these are the aim for which we are shedding our blood. Germany's aim is German domination and the humiliation before her of all the weak peoples. The difference in these aims has now become quite clear to the head of the American Republic."

APPROVED BY DUTCH PAPERS.

One Thinks He Included German Provinces in "Free Poland."

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Amsterdam Handelsblad, quoted in a Reuter dispatch from that place, considers President Wilson's address "ideal, beautiful, and calculated to create a lasting peace, provided it were accepted by all." The paper, however, greatly doubts whether this ideal can be realized.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf is of the opinion that President Wilson's program was inspired by the Entente note and declares it difficult to assume when the President mentions Poland he refers only to Russian Poland. The paper approves the reference to the Monroe Doctrine and believes that the President not only alludes to the nations which heretofore have figured on the map of Europe, but wants the doctrine applied also to nations over which Austria and Germany now rule.

The Nieuws van den Dag also dwells on the passage relating to Poland, and recalls how Germany has given clearly to understand that Prussian Poland will never be united to an independent Polish kingdom.

BRYAN SEES OBJECTION TO PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Says American People Will Not Consent to Let Europe Control Their Army and Navy.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—"The President's message is a wonderfully eloquent appeal to the nations at war," William Jennings Bryan said in an interview here today. "In so far as the President's message suggests terms of agreement, it is entirely sound and reflects what I believe to be an almost unanimous sentiment, but I dissent entirely from the proposition that this nation should join in a movement to effect peace in Europe.

"I know the sentiment of the American people, it is inconceivable that they should be willing to put the American army and navy at the command of an international council, which would necessarily be controlled by European nations, and allow that council to decide for us when we would go to war.

"I have more faith in our people to help them by example than I have in our country to help them by indorsing the European plan of relying upon force and terrorism.

"In the President's appeal to them he presents the philosophy of brotherhood and co-operation, and this is inconsistent with the proposition that it be backed up by a larger display of force. In other words, the President has sown wheat and tares together. I hope that the Senate will approve of the wheat and reject the tares."

CALLS WILSON ILLOGICAL.

Hannis Taylor Assails the President's Peace Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Hannis Taylor, formerly Minister to Spain, in commenting today upon President Wilson's proposal to enforce peace throughout the world by means of a universal peace league, said:

"Byron once declared that every seven years the people of Great Britain are seized with a paroxysm of insanity, and that so long as it lasts they are liable to do or say almost anything. The way in which many ordinarily sane people in this country have listened to President Wilson's re-statement in a very extreme form, of an exploded and Utopian dream, now more than two centuries old, is proof conclusive that such periodic attacks of national dementia are not confined to the other side of the Atlantic.

"The only new thought President Wilson has ventured to utter he has seen fit to cast in the form of an Irish bull, the most perfect one ever made. If he only had a finer sense of humor, we could understand his motive when he speaks of extending the Monroe Doctrine (a local and peculiar system which cannot exist outside of this hemisphere) to the whole world. And yet in this contradiction of terms, in this logically impossible utterance, nobody can fail to perceive the President's deadly hostility to a peculiarly American, peculiarly democratic doctrine, which emanated, as all the world should know, from the brain and pen of Jefferson. To everything that has emanated from Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party, Mr. Wilson seems to cherish an implacable opposition.

"The most cruel estimate ever made of Jefferson's political character is contained in Mr. Wilson's history of the American people. Mr. Jefferson abolished the King's speech and established the Presidential message. After the lapse of a century Mr. Wilson has abolished the Presidential message and reinstated the King's speech. Not content with all that Mr. Wilson is determined to crush the brain child that Jefferson was, the Monroe Doctrine, which Jefferson wrote at Monroe's express request and to which Monroe contributed nothing but his name. Jefferson wrote: 'Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe.' Our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs.'

"Mr. Wilson says that is all rank heresy; that it is our first and Christian duty 'to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe,' and thus invite Europe to 'intermeddle with cisatlantic affairs.' If we follow him we will be involved in a state of perpetual war."

SEES A CHASTENED WILSON.

Staats-Zeitung Lines Up with Him in Asking "Freedom of the Seas."

In an editorial lauding the President's address to the Senate on peace terms, The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"We cannot imagine that Woodrow Wilson would have proclaimed the 'new Monroe Doctrine of the whole world,' which would do away with the American Monroe Doctrine in the New World if he had not secretly received certain assurances from all the nations concerned that he would not be merely talking to the winds.

"We, too, line up with this purified Wilson, who, above all, desires the freedom of the seas, which is Germany's great war aim; who wants an independent Poland, such as Germany and Austria-Hungary have already created; who favors a free Ireland, from which the life marrow will no longer be sucked by British oppression; who wants a free, a genuinely neutral Belgium, not secretly attached to England, such as Germany is ready to set up."

The New Yorker Volkszeitung said:

"We have already emphasized how Utopian, in our opinion, is the plan for a 'Peace League' of the powers. But, putting this misgiving aside, we must admit that a progressive man addresses us in this speech.

George Sylvester Viereck refers in an editorial in The Fatherland to Mr. Wilson's speech as a "Sermon on the Mount," as a "declaration of peace," and as "the greatest event since the declaration of war," adding: "The President's address once more opens the door of peace to the Allies before the Teutonic forces deliver their last crushing blow."

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HOSTILITY VOICED IN BRITISH PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

what he had done "for justice and humanity, for the rights of the weak or the honor of the strong, that you should now presume to school us in the mighty conflict to which we are committed, and from which you most carefully have held aloof," says he did not protest against the invasion of Belgium, and wrote a note when the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed. Continuing, the newspaper says:

"And then you wrote a second note and then a third, because you were seeking the suffrage of electors in whose ears the last cries of their drowning countrymen were smothered beneath the tinkle of piling dollars.

"You did not dare resent the piracy and murder, and now, forsooth, we who have given our best and bravest by the hundred thousand and treasure by the thousand pounds to save the world, we must at your bidding lay down our arms and dream with you your foolish dream of peace."

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"Peace presents no attraction for us so long as it would leave the perjured enemy with free hands to arm ready to spring again as soon as we appeared to be off our guard. Victory is for all of the Allies the first essential of safety. After that we can talk about permanent suppression of war at our leisure."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post, in an editorial on President Wilson's address to the American Senate, says:

"Between the serene vision of Mr. Wilson and the blood-darkened prospect in which the Allies are groping there opens a gulf deep as the sea, wide as the difference between reality and what the President calls 'soft conceptions.' He affects, and doubtless sincerely, to 'uncover realities.' These are not our realities, the realities of the Old World.

"But among Wilson's aspirations which we may admire, though without devoting, like him, a dominant proposition that intimately concerns this country above all other countries. It is the proposal to establish the freedom of the seas. The President is careful not to define that expression, but if he means that he desires no to alter the law of nations, to confer upon neutrals and belligerents on the sea privileges which they do not and cannot use on land and at the same time to impose limitations upon naval strength as well as upon its use, we tell Wilson in plain terms that Britain and her allies will have none of it.

"This country has earned the right to speak on this matter, for what but the Royal Navy has charted and lighted and kept secure the oceans of the world for generations. The British Empire came by the sea, lives by the sea, and will continue to use the sea in accordance with the law of the sea and none other.

"And now having listened so long and with so much interest to Wilson's instructive essay on the art of reconstructing the world, may we respectfully beg leave to go on with the war?"

Thinks Plan Embarrassing to Foes.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"It would be easy to take a slighting tone toward the whole of the speech delivered by the President in the Senate, but it would, we think, be equally injudicious and narrow-minded to dismiss the address in its entirety with comment of that sort. Serious objection has been taken to both the phraseology and the line of argument in certain passages, which cannot, one supposes, have been expected to pass unchallenged by the Allies and which appear to have already been welcomed by the German-American element as favoring our enemies' hopes. But President Wilson obviously did not take the very unusual course of addressing the Senate without careful consideration or without a definite purpose in view, and no profound study of the speech is needed to establish the fact that the purpose of it is one with which it is impossible for any reasonable being to quarrel.

"Apart from certain passages which arouses a very natural feeling of impatience among us, President Wilson lays down nothing which has not been virtually conceded by the Allies in the statement of their war aims, already made to him. On the other hand, he lays down nothing which our enemies can concede without a total abandonment of the policy and temper which is responsible for this war and without consenting to such a reorganization of Europe as we proposed and they have furiously denounced.

"For what does the President demand first? Complete equality of rights as between all nations, great and small. Which side is fighting for that? The second principle is that 'Governments derive all their just powers from consent of the governed.' Is that principle represented by Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey? Is it by the alien populations, held down by them and we find that 'tranquility of spirit and sense of justice, freedom, and right' without which the President considers no peace can be stable?

"But when we find Wilson demanding the freedom of the seas as 'a sine qua non of peace equality and co-operation, we seem to get into the region of catchwords. When were the seas not free in peace? If the reference is to the law and practice of maritime war, we wait to hear what is going to be the attitude of Governments and to that which ordered the sinking of the Lusitania.

"Again, when we turn to the most salient passage of the speech, remembering what the world owes to Germany, we are bewildered to find that the United States expects the war to end in 'peace without victory.' There must be nothing to leave 'a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory'; otherwise, there can be no stable peace. We have met before with people who adopted this attitude toward the visitation of crime.

"They were amiable souls, who took to themselves the name of 'philosophic anarchists.' We will venture to remind President Wilson that in the earlier phase of his political career he enjoyed power as the Governor of a State of reprieving or pardoning convicted offenders. If he habitually used his opportunities by letting the guilty go unpunished, we never heard of it.

"There is one question which we have a right to ask. Supposing the League of Peace to be in being. Supposing aggressive power to defy it and attack one of its neighbors and supposing the league to move against that power and disarm it by force, as contemplated by President Wilson, would that be a case of 'peace without victory?'

"The Allies are fighting to disarm the Central Empires because there is no 'covenant of co-operative peace' in existence as yet. There never will be until predatory militarism is beaten in the sight of mankind and ruined in the estimation of the peoples who have therto allowed it to control their national policy."

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PUBLIC MEN DIFFER ON WILSON ADDRESS

Paul Fuller Says "Peace Without Victory" Means Allies Must Prevail.

SCHIFF FORESEES NEW ERA

President's Idea Not Merely Utopian —"Butting In Again," Perkins Asserts.

New York men who are prominent in public life yesterday expressed divergent opinions of President Wilson's address to the Senate, the comment showing various interpretations of the document. Paul Fuller, international lawyer, of 2 Rector Street, said:

"There are two points of view from which the President's address seem of great interest. First, it marks a new epoch in our foreign affairs and a virtual reversal of the policy to which we have adhered since the Farewell Address of Washington. For some time past many thinking men here and abroad have realized that the time was rapidly approaching when we could not even pretend to continue a policy of aloofness. Until yesterday, however, there has been no official act or any expression from any one occupying a high official position that the time for such a change of policy had arrived.

"The second and more concrete point of interest is what seems upon a cursory examination to be a contradiction in the address itself. I refer first to the statement that 'it must be a peace without victory.' When put into juxtaposition to certain other expressions in the address, an examination of these will, I think, result in a broader interpretation of that 'peace without victory' phrase than seems to have been accorded it so far.

Freedom of Life Is Issue.

"The President said: 'Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.' Surely the Entente Allies are fighting for freedom of life and the Central powers for equipoises of power.

"The President further said: 'No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.' The Entente Allies are fighting against a state of affairs which permits the handing of people from sovereignty to sovereignty as has been the case in Serbia, Belgium, and other places, not to speak of something even worse—the slavery of whites by whites as shown by the deportation of the Belgians.

"The President further said: 'May I not add that I hope and believe that I am, in effect, speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every program of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.'

Thoughts of the French.

"The President is not only speaking for the silent mass of mankind, but he expresses the thoughts, desires, and aspirations of the French people, for which they have been and still are willing to sacrifice life's most precious possessions.

"In the light of these very clear and specific statements, as clear, perhaps, as those contained in the last Entente notes, what is the meaning of 'a peace without victory'? Surely it cannot be interpreted to mean that any lasting peace can exist until the Entente Allies have accomplished what they are fighting for, namely, the absolute elimination of the monstrous system by which individuals or groups of individuals can plunge a large proportion of the civilized world into a death struggle. I take it that 'peace without a victory' means a peace not founded upon the annihilation or crushing of any one people, and this, I take it, is not the object for which the Allies are now fighting. Any other interpretation seems to me narrow, illogical, and contradictory to the high ideals of the President's address."

Jacob H. Schiff expressed the belief that hardly any of the President's suggestions could be ignored if permanent peace were to be established after the present war.

"The President's address to the Senate yesterday—as had to be expected—is calling forth all sort of comment both at home and abroad, many passing it over as Utopian," Mr. Schiff said.

Schiff Predicts a New Era.

"Should it, however, in coming to conclusions upon the President's unique address—which will for all time to come constitute one of the greatest state papers in the history of nations—not be borne in mind that the entire world, in consequence of the present war, is about to enter into a new era, more momentous, perhaps, in its changes in comparison with conditions as they existed prior to the war, then the changes wrought by the French Revolution?

"This, no doubt, is what the President recognizes, and though the vision which he displays is far-reaching, what he has said in his great address to the Senate is by no means visionary. In my opinion it will not be very long before it will become generally recognized that hardly any of the stipulations the President suggests can be ignored if permanent peace is to be established at the end of the present war, and if the latter is not to turn into the beginning of a series of titanic conflicts, as has recently been prophesied by an eminent speaker.

"The President's impressive words should as they no doubt will be earnestly pondered over both by the people in belligerent countries as well as at home, for they point the way to conditions under which national life throughout the world will likely have to be re-established in the new era, the dawn of which is upon us."

"It is evident," George W. Perkins said, "that, not content with butting into Mexico, with all its dire consequences, the President now proposes to butt into Europe's affairs. We may expect the same result."

Morris Hillquit, Socialist, calls the address a courageous act, saying:

"I believe that he has taken the only position that a far-sighted statesman, unwarped by international interests, could take. His speech was a courageous act, and it will have an excellent effect upon the fortunes of the war. As far as the complete terms outlined are concerned, they are no mere dream of an idealist, but they are thoroughly practical. They are the only terms upon which the warring nations may be forced to unite in the long run."

Chauncey M. Depew said he had thought about the address a great deal, and was a good deal puzzled.

"It is the most momentous utterance ever made by a President of the United States, not only because of the dramatic way in which it was made, but because the present tragic conditions in the world have never been equaled," Mr. Depew said. "This last utterance, if it came from Mr. Wilson while he was President of a great university, might be regarded as an academic discussion, but the President now speaks with tremendous authority.

"He says that no peace can be lasting with a victory. That means, if it means anything, that no concession will be made except those which are absolutely voluntary on both sides. Belgium, then, must go unrequited, because Germany will not voluntarily return the enormous sums levied upon her.

"The President says that there should be no obstruction in nations reaching the sea. That would mean that the Dardanelles would be open to Russia and that Antwerp and the Belgian coast would be retained by Germany.

"Without a victory each of the belligerents goes back to where it was before the war, with a settlement which may be called 'quits,' after $50,000,000,000 of national debt and 20,000,000 lives lost."

WANTS NO DICTATED TERMS.

New Republic's View of Phrase "Peace Without Victory."

The New Republic will say editorially in this week's issue:

"For the moment the President is bent on creating the atmosphere of negotiation. In this effort he has had to say one thing which it was not easy to say. He had to tell the world that America could not share in a settlement which was dictated by the victor to the vanquished. He had to say that only a peace negotiated in a spirit of give and take would be stable enough to justify America in assuming the risks he was proposing. In making that point he used a phrase which will hurt deeply many whose support is required. He said that it must be a peace without victory.

"It was an idea that had to be expressed, costly as it may be. So long as the people of the world believe that a lasting peace can be secured by dictation rather than by negotiation, the world will be where it has always been, at the mercy of a teetering balance of power. Peace has never been secured in Europe by that method and never will be, and the allied spokesmen have generally recognized this. They have told us that their object was to prevent Germany from winning anything by her aggression. They wanted her to go home with a sense of futility. They wanted to show that war does not pay—that nothing can be accomplished by it. The war will not end, and President Wilson, we take it, would not wish it to end, till that demonstration was complete. If the Germans think they are offering peace now because their armies are victorious, then the war will have to go on till the military situation changes.

Warsaw Students Join Polish Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Gazette Norodova reports that all the students of Warsaw University and the Technical University have joined the new Polish army in a body.

SENATE TO DEBATE WILSON'S ADDRESS

Continued from Page 1.

organized major forces of mankind." The President smilingly told them that what was meant by "the organized major forces of mankind" was a question to be determined by the international concert that would meet after the war.

This expression has caused some comment here. One construction of it is that it means that the President is advocating merely a League to insure Peace that does not contemplate the employment of armed force to prevent nations from engaging in hostilities. Generally, however, it is supposed that the President had in mind when he wrote his address the use of armies and navies to compel recalcitrant members of the Peace League to refrain from going to war.

The Cummins Resolution.

Senator Cummins's resolution will probably lead tomorrow to debate over the President's address. It calls for a general Senate discussion of the issues in national policy outlined by the President, giving each member not more than one hour in which to state his views. The resolution reads:

Whereas, On the 22d day of January, 1917, the President of the United States appeared in person before the Senate and announced certain views touching the policy the United States should adopt and pursue respecting the principles upon which the belligerent powers of Europe should make peace, and respecting the manner in which the peace so made should be permanently maintained; and

Whereas, The President declared in his communication as follows: "I have sought this opportunity to address you, because I thought I owed it to you, as the counsel associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in the days to come, when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of a peace among the nations;" and

Whereas, It is impossible for the Senate to take official action upon these grave matters until the treaties creating such new duties and defining this new plan have been made by the President, and submitted to the Senate for ratification or rejection; and

Whereas, It was the obvious object of the address to invite a free and frank expression from the members of the Senate for guidance in his arduous work; and

Whereas, The proposals presented to this body involve the integrity of the nation and the peace of the world, and it is our bounden duty to advise the President of our individual opinions concerning the undertaking upon which the country is asked to embark; therefore, be it

Resolved, That on Monday, the 29th day of January, immediately after the conclusion of the routine morning business, the said address of the President shall be laid before the Senate for discussion, and its consideration shall continue to the exclusion of all other business until each Senator shall have had an opportunity to speak thereon; but no Senator shall speak more than once nor more than one hour.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, immediately moved that the resolution be referred to his committee, but Senator Cummins objected, and according to the rules it was permitted to lie over until tomorrow, when it will be called up at the conclusion of the morning business. The Democratic leaders will immediately move to have it sent to committee, but consideration of the motion will leave open to the Republicans a chance to express their views on the President's address itself.

There is little doubt tonight that several will avail themselves of the privilege. While it is probable that none will prepare set speeches on the program outlined by the President, several are known to be so bitterly opposed to the idea of a League to Enforce Peace or any suggestion of the modification of the Monroe Doctrine that they will insist on speaking before the resolution is finally disposed of. Senator Lodge and Senator Borah denounced the main ideas advocated by Mr. Wilson in speeches made at the time the Hitchcock resolution indorsing the President's note to the belligerent powers was introduced.

There is no question that the Cummins resolution will be killed or shelved in committee. The Democrats are opposed to any more debate on the President's foreign policy than they can possibly avoid. There is a general feeling that the President does not wish it, and that he had no intention of starting a party debate when he went to the Capitol. The Democratic leaders feel also that a protracted airing of personal views at this time is undesirable. They believe that both they and the country should have time to digest what the President has said before they attempt to express final opinions of it, and that as Mr. Wilson has not brought up anything that calls for immediate decision or action, the time is not ripe for formal consideration of his proposals.

In a sense this represents the Republican view as well. Many Republican leaders have avoided any open expression of opinion, and said today that they would volunteer no opposition on their own initiative, even though they disagreed with Mr. Wilson's views. If consideration of the Cummins resolution brings the issue to a point, they will insist on having their say about it, but they have planned no concerted action to express disapproval. They feel that there is no particular use of it now, since no immediate action can be taken.

Senator Cummins said that he intended to confine his remarks in support of his resolution to consideration of the resolution itself, and did not expect to launch into a discussion of the President's speech, although he was strongly opposed to the idea of an international league to enforce peace. He believed, he said, that so grave a question ought to have the most serious and deliberate consideration.

"If the President is sincere in his references to the Senate's association with him in the conduct of foreign affairs, as I assume he is," he said, "surely he would be the first to wish us to discuss his plan with the utmost freedom."

Waste of Time, Says Stone.

Senator Stone placed his opposition to the Cummins resolution chiefly on the ground of lack of time.

"We are in serious danger of an extra session now," he said, "and I can see no use exhausting a week in talking over the speech, as the resolution demands. I haven't the slightest personal objection to having it discussed, so far as that goes, and I suppose we can't avoid some sporadic speeches on it, but there can be no sense whatever in setting aside a special period for talk about it and letting our regular business go by the board.

"The President has not asked the Senate to take any action on his plans, and so far as I know doesn't want it to do anything about them. I would consider an extended debate on the speech now a complete waste of time."

There was little general comment on the speech at the Capitol today. Congress seemed to be spending the day recovering its balance after the first outburst of feeling following the shock it received yesterday. The dominant feeling of satisfaction on the Democratic side of the Senate remained, while the Republicans and the few Democrats who are opposed to the President's proposals were little inclined to discuss them at length.

There was a general tendency on both sides to await the verdict of the American public and of the belligerent nations before making a final decision about the probable effects of the address. Several Senators of both parties spoke of the reception which had been given to the President's note of Dec. 18, remarking that opinion of its ultimate result had changed materially within the period between its first dispatch and the receipt of the Allies' reply, and that there was danger of being premature in offering judgment on the present message until its significance had been made clear.

No Further Step Planned.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—So far as any further step in the movement for peace is concerned, the President is understood to feel that there is nothing to be done at this time. He has submitted to the Senate, and through American diplomats abroad, to the world, the foundations on which he considers any lasting peace must be based, and the conditions under which he believes the United States would join in a world league to preserve peace in the future. Now he waits for the verdict, not only from the nations at war, but from his own countrymen, who he knows hold divided opinions on the subject.

In diplomatic quarters there was a tendency to believe that some of the belligerent nations would find a way to comment formally on the President's address. Even if this is not done, the opinions of the Governments undoubtedly will reach Washington informally through diplomatic channels.

Early press comment from Europe was viewed by the Administration with the utmost interest, and that of the French papers particularly was in general more appreciative and sympathetic than had been expected. The French comment was construed as meaning that France fully understood the President's motives, even while dubious of the immediate practicability of his proposals. The English press comment was disappointing at first glance, as officials felt there had been an undue criticism of President Wilson himself instead of a serious study of his address.

More deliberate consideration appeared to have a distinctly mollifying effect upon some of the Entente diplomats here. There was a more general disposition among them today to accord credit to the President for high altruistic intentions, in spite of an undercurrent of criticism of the impracticability of the vast program because of its failure to take into account the elements of passion, greed, and revenge that would affect all efforts to arrange a permanent peace.

The bitterness of certain comment in this country and the announced opposition of W. J. Bryan was expected by the Administration. It was largely because of the realization of the great opposition to be encountered at home, it is understood, that the President decided to throw the whole matter into public discussion in the belief that a decision on it must be reached if America is to take its proper place in the world.

Abroad equally is the value of this discussion seen. The President's speech is regarded as a long step in the democratization of diplomacy and as an appeal, not only to the rulers, but fully as much to the people of Europe.

It was stated authoritatively today that the President had not committed himself to any particular means of guaranteeing peace, once secured, and believed that the details of such guarantees properly should be worked out in a conference. He does not feel himself committed as to whether such guarantees shall be by moral, economic, or military pressure.

Officials took pains, too, to deny suggestions that the United States was attempting to impose a peace or lay conditions of a peace. The President, they point out, laid down certain broad principles simply on the ground, as he said, that "It is right that this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league of peace."

TURKS QUIT KUT TRENCHES.

But Report Inflicting Heavy Loss on Attacking British Forces.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Heavy losses were suffered by the British in an attack on an evacuated Turkish position east of Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, on the morning of Jan. 20, Turkish Army Headquarters announces. The statement reads:

East of Kut-el-Amara the hostile fleet and heavy artillery shelled during the entire night of the 19th the position previously evacuated by us. The following morning a hostile infantry brigade attacked this position and was fired at by us from the flanks, suffering heavy losses.

On the Persian front a hostile detachment attacked near Daniatabad, (south of Hamadan.) It was repulsed.

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STOCK EXCHANGE WILL OPEN BOOKS

Continued from Page 1.

the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives.

This concession on the part of the Governing Committee of the Exchange was not made until after a controversy, the climax of which came when notice was served on President Henry G. S. Noble of the Exchange by Attorney Sherman Whipple that subpoenaes would be issued for every broker in the city unless the information was supplied voluntarily.

The first request, sweeping in its nature, was made upon President Noble when he concluded his testimony about operations on the Exchange, "short selling," and "pools" at the morning session. Chairman Robert L. Henry of the Rules Committee and Counsel Whipple at that time demanded that the records from Dec. 10 to 23 of all brokers connected with the Exchange be turned over to the committee itself. Mr. Noble said he would see what he could do, and would try to get the members of the Governing Committee of the Exchange together at 3 o'clock.

At this point Congressman Campbell of Kansas made a statement which led many to believe that the inquiry might be carried back to earlier dates if it were found that the trail led to other leaks.

"Let it be understood," he said, "that this does not limit the operations of our committee to the dates mentioned, and that the committee went into power on March 4, 1913."

"That, of course," said Chairman Henry, "is understood."

None of the members would discuss the point at the time, but it was openly hinted that, should the committee have time or be continued after March 4, it might broaden the scope of its investigation to take in other violent changes in stock market values.

Mr. Noble listened to this without a word and then hurried away to assemble the governors.

At 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon he returned, accompanied by Walter F. Taylor, counsel for the Exchange.

"The Governing Committee, after a thorough discussion," said Mr. Noble, "has postponed action on the matter and instructed the President and counsel of the Exchange to come down and state to the committee that the production of the information would not only impose a great hardship on a large number of houses who are not mixed up in this matter, but also it does not appear to them that they have the power to enforce the request. They wanted to ask if it could not be modified."

Whipple Presses His Point.

He explained that the Clearing House sheets would show the heavy "short sellers," and that after this information was obtained arrangement could be made to get at the books of the firms involved.

"I did not understand," interrupted Attorney Whipple, "that the question of power is involved. The question is whether they will make the request to the brokers and turn over to the committee such responses as are received. If the board will make the request, the committee will determine how to enforce it, if there is not prompt compliance."

Representative Chiperfield of Illinois interrupted to say in a determined voice that "compliance is wanted more than excuses." He added: "Nothing unreasonable has been asked for."

"The whole future of the hearing is to be shaped by the action of the Governing Committee of the Exchange," said he. "I don't see how we are going to proceed until the question is settled. I think it was most unfortunate that the Governing Committee did not remain in session."

Mr. Taylor explained that the Governing Committee hesitated to ask the members to make public the names of clients voluntarily, as, should any harm come to such clients, the brokers would be in an unfortunate position.

Chairman Henry took up the debate, and said that he had been in communication by telegraph with Mr. Noble before the committee came here, and as a result of their exchange of messages had expected that the information would be given without protest. That was why no subpoenas had been issued for Mr. Noble and other officials of the Exchange, he said.

The compromise finally was offered by Mr. Whipple. He thought it would be unwise, he said, to leave any of the firms outside the examination of records, as in that way the person who had profited by a "leak," if such a leak occurred, might escape. He suggested, however, that the information from the brokerage houses be put in sealed envelopes and sent to the Chairman of the Committee on Clearing House of the Exchange, so that it would be available for examination if the necessity arose.

"In this way," he said, "unnecessary publicity would be avoided. We are not trying to pry into the private affairs of any one."

Mr. Noble had this put down in writing, and shortly before 5 o'clock left the inquiry room, saying he would attempt to get the governing committee together again. The resolutions given above were the result of the second meeting.

Noble Reticent Under Queries.

The fight by the Stock Exchange to prevent the granting of the demand shared with the other developments in almost as much interest and importance to the members. While it had been hinted by some of those on the Rules Committee that the inquiry would not involve a general investigation of Stock Exchange methods, these intentions apparently were quickly put aside. Mr. Whipple was at times openly endeavoring to make further research into "short sales" and "manipulation," spurred by the obvious reticence of President Noble.

Mr. Noble and Samuel F. Streit, Chairman of the Exchange's Committee on Clearing House were the only witnesses called. While Mr. Whipple did most of the questioning members of the committee frequently broke in. Congressman William S. Bennet went so far as to ask Mr. Streit what, in his opinion as a broker, the effect on the stock market would be if short selling were abolished.

"It would reduce the activities and the volume of transactions on the Exchange," he replied.

"Would it put the Exchange out of business?"

"No."

"The Exchange would still continue as a substantial factor in the life of the country?"

"Yes."

Still another hint of future Congressional action came when Mr. Noble was on the stand telling about the manipulation of stock. Mr. Whipple asked him why no steps had been taken by the Conduct Committee of the Exchange to discipline members or obtain evidence which would make it possible to discipline them, as a result of the many stories published in reputable newspapers about pools to depress stocks. Getting no satisfactory reply, he asked if Congressional action in that direction would be amiss.

"Not if you have the proof," he replied.

The morning session of the hearing did not attract a large crowd, and there were less than a dozen spectators in the civil service examination room on the third floor. The only woman present was the wife of Congressman Patten. At the hearings in Washington there had been scores at every session. The arrangements were like those of a courtroom, and the spectators were ordered back of a railing. Attorney Whipple, on reaching the room, pushed back an easy leather chair which had been furnished for him and selected a small wooden one.

The line of action which Mr. Whipple pursued showed that he hoped by disclosing the names of those who had "sold short" heavily to get at the men who profited by a "leak" if a "leak" occurred. He outlined the intentions of the committee in its New York sessions in these words:

"It has been claimed that large sums of money were won and lost as a result of stock market operations, due, it is alleged, to advance information from Washington, and probably from some person in authority at Washington. The inquiry will resolve itself itno the following:

"What transactions occurred in the stock market here.

"What losses were sustained, and by whom.

"Also, and what is more important, the large profits made, and by whom.

"And, finally, whether these profits were made by an individual or set of individuals in concerted action and by advance information from those in official life at Washington. The first and fundamental question to be asked is, What were the activities on the New York Stock Exchange?

"We will also endeavor to discover the names of the brokers who are said to be responsible for these transactions, and to find out from them who made large profits or sustained losses, and after we have learned that, the committee will be in a position to determine those persons who have sources of information in Washington."

Then Mr. Noble was called, and Mr. Whipple began his examination by seeking general information about the Exchange and the A B C of stock transactions. Mr. Streit drew up a chair alongside the President of the Exchange, and they were permitted to confer frequently. Mr. Noble said that the membership of the Exchange was limited to 1,100 seats, representing something more than 500 brokerage houses.

The word "seat" was used in connection with membership, he said, because in the old days the members sat around tables.

"They haven't done that much lately, have they?" asked Whipple with a smile.

"Not much," replied Mr. Noble.

The witness went into some detail about the manner in which seats were obtained, and explained that the Exchange was incorporated and resembled a club in that its members were proposed for membership and passed upon by a committee and could be blackballed.

The Clearing House, he said, received from each firm connected with the Exchange each day a sheet which recorded all of its transactions. Between 85 and 90 per cent. of the transactions passed through the Clearing House.

"Are these records accessible to the committee?" asked Mr. Whipple.

"To your committee," returned the witness, "yes."

There followed a long explanation of the difference between speculative stocks and those considered as investments because they were not subject to wide fluctuations. Asked for the names of some stocks he considered "speculative," the witness named United States Steel, Anaconda Copper, Willys-Overland, the marines, and some of the industrials. He cited Lackawanna as an investment stock. He admitted that the greatest amount of trading was in speculative securities.

"Don't you think it possible to manipulate deals on the Exchange?" asked Mr. Whipple. The witness fenced on this question, asserting that he did not know just what Mr. Whipple meant.

"Well," said the attorney, "I hope you will give this prayerful thought, as I may ask more later." Mr. Whipple then turned to "short selling."

Didn't Trace Talk of Leak.

"A short sale," said Mr. Noble, "is contracting to deliver something you hope to be able to obtain cheaper."

Q.—Have you not heard of gentlemen getting together for a concerted move to force down stocks at the time of some, let us call it, unfavorable news?

A.—You want to know if during my experience in the Stock Exchange I have had personal knowledge of any conspiracy to depress stocks. I have no direct personal knowledge.

Q.—Have any investigations been made in the face of the many stories in responsible newspapers from time to time to determine whether there was such concerted effort?

Mr. Noble replied that there had been investigations by the Business Conduct Committee to determine whether "wash sales" had taken place. This Mr. Whipple accepted as an evasion of his question, and finally got an assertion from Mr. Noble that there had been no investigation to determine the truth of newspaper stories.

The question of obtaining the records in the possession of the Clearing House and statements from the brokers was then taken up. Mr. Whipple said that the committee wanted records between Dec. 10 and Dec. 23, which would show the names of the customers, how their accounts stood day by day, and whether they were long or short and how much. It also wanted, he said, records of all transactions, including loans of stocks.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Noble appeared in the courtroom, seeking the opportunity to make a correction in his early testimony about the ethical side of manipulation to depress stocks. Turning to Mr. Whipple, he said:

"In your question this morning you spoke about a pool to sell stock short. In answering I overlooked the matter of a combination or conspiracy to put stocks down artificially. If that was what you meant, I do not approve. I do not approve of any concerted action in the nature of a conspiracy to depress prices."

Q.—Have you any way to punish members who engage in such a pool?

A.—Only in case it is the act of one of our members.

Q.—Did you not say that you had seen much about such things in the newspapers?

A.—Yes.

Mr. Whipple then drew from the witness that no action to obtain evidence against any member of the Exchange had been taken despite the stories published.

Mr. Streit was called upon to explain in detail the workings of the Clearing House, and it developed that Mr. Whipple was anxious to get at the books of the brokers because he could not obtain definite information in all instances from the Clearing House sheets or obtain from them the names of the clients of the various firms. Then the counsel switched into the question of "short sales." He elicited the information that the professional operators were the ones who generally "sold short" and not the small operators.

Mr. Streit said also that speculation would be greatly lessened if "short sales" were abolished. Next came the information that it was the practice of brokers with the consent of their customers to loan stocks bought on margin to other brokers who, in turn, used them for short sale transactions. Thus it was explained the stock of the customer who hopes to profit by a rising market could become a weapon in the hands of the "short sale" speculator who hopes for a falling market.

"That is," said Mr. Whipple, "a man may furnish the petard on which he is hoist?"

"That is possible," Mr. Streit replied.

When the inquiry is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Streit will be recalled.

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The Lord & Taylor Book Shop

Mr. Heinemann, the London publisher, is making an English edition of Jack Lait's "Beef, Iron and Wine." He writes:

"I wish you would tell me something about this man. I think him in many ways superior to O. Henry, though I suppose he has in many ways been inspired by him."

Mr. Heinemann is being told that these stories have been produced for the Chicago Record-Herald at the rate of one a day, a performance as remarkable as the writing of "Plain Tales from the Hills," on the printer's composing stone in India by Kipling.

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REPLY OF GERMANY ON DEPORTATIONS

State Department Makes Public Full Text of Answer to American Protest.

FORCED LABOR DEFENDED

Berlin Holds Law Was Observed in Belgium and Invites Embassy Inspection of Deported Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A detailed defense of the action of the German Government in deporting Belgians from their own country into Germany for forced labor is undertaken in Germany's reply to the American protest against such deportations, the text of which became known here today. The reply was dispatched from Berlin on Dec. 13.

The substance of it was made public in dispatches from Berlin at that time.

In the official reply it is contended that the measures taken by the German Government are absolutely in accordance with principles of international law, but that there were gross violations of international law by Russia in the deportation to Siberia of the German population from parts of Eastern Prussia occupied by hostile troops. As set forth in this note, the German argument is that unemployment in Belgium, "caused by the British policy of isolation," forced the German Government to take measures to relieve the situation.

If mistakes were made, the note asserts, they were isolated, and if, after considering this explanation, the United States Government attaches importance to the matter, a member of the American Embassy in Berlin will be permitted by personal visit to ascertain the conditions under which the deported Belgian workmen are living. It has been alleged that many of these deported Belgians have been forced to work in munition factories and on other military works in Germany. This is denied by the German Government, which has informed the United States Government that "employments to which a hostile population cannot be coerced, in accordance with international law, are, of course, excluded."

Text of the German Reply.

The text of the German reply is as follows:

"The Government of the United States has protested against the compulsory employment for work of the Belgian unemployed, which step was taken from the point of view that these measures are in contravention of human principles and of international practice as to the treatment of the population of occupied territories. The German Government informed the Government of the United States of America has been incorrectly informed about the cause and the execution of the measures taken, and it, therefore, considers it appropriate to first explain the facts in detail.

"In Belgium, unemployment since a considerable time has been extending in a perplexing way among the industrial workingmen. This problem of unemployment has been caused by the British policy of isolation, which has cut off Belgian industry from the importation of raw materials and from the exportation of manufactured goods, thus bringing most of the Belgian work to a standstill. By this measure almost half of the workingmen of the Belgian factories, numbering, in round figures, altogether more than 1,200,000, were deprived of the possibility of earning a living, and many more than 500,000 Belgians, who formerly supported themselves by industrial work, were thus made dependent upon public relief. Adding the members of the families of these people, the number increases threefold, to 1,500,000, in round figures.

"From the standpoint of Belgian economic life, for which the unemployed form a heavy burden; from the standpoint of public order and public morals, which are most dangerously affected by the general unemployment and its accompanying consequences, this situation makes it extremely desirable and urgent that efficient measures for improvement should be taken. This necessity has been recognized and has been pointed out also by fair-minded Belgians since a long time.

"Under such conditions the Governor General at Brussels on May 15, 1916, issued an order by which persons enjoying public relief and declining without sensible reasons to accept or to continue work corresponding to their abilities will have confinement or coercive labor imposed on them. The Belgian industries being in a depressed state, it was impossible to secure work for all unemployed, or at least employment in Belgium herself.

"The only thing possible, therefore, was to assign to them work in Germany, where a large number of Belgian workingmen had already voluntarily accepted work, were perfectly fed, receiving high wages and enjoying a far-reaching liberty of movement. For those workingmen who do not support their families, however, coercive labor was introduced. These measures are completely in accordance with international law. According to Paragraph 43 of The Hague regulations for land warfare, an occupying power is obliged to care for the maintenance of public order and public life in occupied districts, and for this purpose, as far as the country's own laws prove to be insufficient, to issue complementary orders.

"The maintenance of public order doubtless implies that able-bodied persons, as far as they live on public charity and by their idleness become a public calamity and a nuisance, should be held to work. The order has been carried out under the observance of all possible considerations and without harshness. If isolated mistakes have been made in the selection of the persons sent to Germany, and if, especially, the measure has been extended also to persons to whom the conditions of the order of May 15, 1916, do not apply, this has been caused by the fact that the Belgian authorities frequently failed to co-operate in the drawing up of the lists of unemployed or by their reporting in an incorrect way. Care has been taken that such mistakes are made good as quickly as possible, for, above all, it is to be insisted upon that only such persons are sent to Germany who receive public support, who find no work in Belgium, and who refuse the work offered to them in Germany. The unemployed are being sent from the central receiving places, which have been established at Altengrabow, Guben, Cassel, Meschede, Muenster, Saltau, and Wittenberg, to their working places, where they are to be employed in agricultural and industrial establishments.

"Employments to which a hostile population cannot be coerced, in accordance with international law, are, of course, excluded. If the Government of the United States attaches importance to it a member of its embassy in Berlin will be permitted with pleasure to inform himself by a personal visit about the conditions under which these persons are living.

"The German Government greatly deplores that, by a slandering press campaign of her enemies, the conditions as explained above have been completely distorted in the United States. The German Government would likewise extremely deplore, not the least in the interest of the Belgian population, if by these distortions the highly beneficial action of the Relief Committee should be hampered.

"The German Government, finally, feels obliged to point out the fact that the deportation of the German population from parts of Germany and from German colonies occupied by hostile troops, especially the deportation of women, children, and old persons from Eastern Prussia to Siberia, as far as it is known here, has not given the neutral States an inducement to take steps against the respective Governments similar to those now being taken against Germany. At all events, there can be no doubt that the enemy measures mentioned were gross violations of the laws of humanity and of the rules of international law, while, after the explanations given, the measures of the German Government are absolutely in accordance with these principles."

TELLS DEPORTATION STORY.

German Plot to Enslave 300,000 Belgians, Passelecque Says.

In spite of the representations of the German Government in its recent note, many persons believe that the German purpose in deporting the Belgian workers is to press-gang them into the military organization of the empire. The story of what he calls a plot which threatens to enslave 300,000 persons is related by Fernand Passelecque in a book just published in Paris, "Les Deportations Belges à la Lumière des Documents Allemands."

The author cites the military regulations of the Gesetz und Verordnungsblatt de Bruxelles and the order of General von Huehne requiring identification cards from all classes, and says "the kidnapping of the population" is really a part of the scheme of Dr. Rathenau, President of the "Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft," to terrify and impoverish the country and prevent its industries from competing with the German. The whole thing is illegal, according to the book, a barbarous measure that cannot be justified.

At first, it is said, appeal was made for voluntary labor, official notices offering jobs on public enterprises to men without work. But the Belgians had many reasons to be suspicious. Many had returned from Holland to their homes with the idea that they would not be employed on military works or any form of forced labor. They were skeptical as to the justification of the military commandant that it was the blockade that forced him to relieve the distress of the unemployed by seizing the inhabitants and sending them into districts of Germany.

The poor were unattracted by the appeal for workers; the Belgians preferred suffering at home to migrating, with other hardships chosen by their taskmasters. The German authorities then decided to use compulsion. The streets were placarded with a proclamation in which the military commandant attributed the regulations to the blockade, which made provisioning of the people more and more difficult.

ASK ACTION ON BELGIUM.

Columbia Faculty Want President to Demand Return of Deported.

Members of the Faculty of Columbia University have addressed to President Wilson this appeal on behalf of the Belgians, the name of President Butler heading the list of 430 signatures attached to the document:

"To the President of the United States: We, the undersigned, members of the Faculties of Columbia University in the City of New York, appeal to you on behalf of the suffering people of Belgium.

"Unspeakable disasters have fallen upon this people, guilty of no crime save that of defending their honor with their blood. Overwhelmed by the armed forces of a nation pledged to protect them, devasted by a warfare whose relentless cruelty has no parallel in modern history, robbed of the resources on which their industrial life depended, and impoverished by crushing indemnities levied by force of arms, the brave people of unhappy Belgium have long since been reduced to a state of piteous helplessness. Their suffering and their weakness command our deep compassion, even as their heroism compels our admiration.

"The crowning atrocity is now in the way of execution. Tens of thousands of the noncombatant populace, many of them induced to return to Belgium by pledges of protection, are rudely torn from their families and hurried into virtual slavery within the German Empire. In the presence of so hideous a wrong, perpetrated upon a helpless and innocent people, the great American nation cannot remain silent or inactive.

"We therefore call upon you to demand of the German Government, in the name of humanity, an immediate cessation of the deportation of Belgian citizens, and the prompt return to their homes of all victims of this practice, and we pledge to you our earnest support in whatever action may be necessary to secure full compliance with these just demands."

SEEK AMERICAN AID TO REBUILD BELGIUM

Financial Arrangements with Bankers Here for Purchases After the War Expected.

The American Industrial Commission, which was sent to France by the American Manufacturers' Export Association, issued the second installment of its report yesterday. The installment deals with the restoration of Belgium after the war and includes a letter addressed to the commission, of which W. W. Nichols is the President, by the Belgian Chamber of Commerce concerning the rehabilitation of the devastated country.

Only an approximate estimate can be made, the report states, of what will be needed in the way of capital. The commission says "it seems evident that a very large part of what is imperatively needed, including financial support, will have to come from the United States."

The letter from the Belgian Chamber of Commerce, in Paris, which is dated Oct. 17, reads in part:

"We have, in a report to the Belgian Government about six months ago, called special attention to the following points:

"1. The financial and industrial situation of the principal Belgian industries after the departure of the invaders.

"2. Their most urgent needs in raw material for the manufactured articles they are wont to produce.

"3. The labor indispensable for the reconstruction of the workshops and other necessary buildings.

"4. The reassortment of machine and other tools and plants which have, to such an enormous extent, been arbitrarily carried away, stolen, or destroyed by the enemy.

"In concluding that report we remarked that the United States would be the country where there appear to be the best chances of finding what will be necessary as regards machinery, tools, and raw materials drawn from other parts of the American continents, besides the adequate financial resources to carry out such a program while the war lasts, and possibly after its conclusion.

"The resolutions of our chamber suggested an appeal to the principal associations of the great industries of your country, in order to help Belgium to resume its industrial and commercial position after the war.

"It is believed, from conversations with American bankers of high standing, that financial arrangements can be made in such a manner as will practically insure such purchases to be equivalent to cash transactions, thus doing away with any addition to the manufacturers' net prices for remuneration on account of financing and commission charges. The specifications of the various raw materials, machinery, tools, &c., would, we expect, be drawn up by our Government, or their nominees.

"We shall transmit all the foregoing, with the other information given us, to the Belgian Government."

Gibbons Sends $10,000 to Belgians.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cardinal Gibbons announced today at a meeting in the interest of the Belgians that on Monday he sent a check for $10,000 to the American Committee in London which is handling the relief work, and that he expected to follow it within the next few weeks with checks for $40,000. He said the money was coming from all parts of the United States in answer to the appeal of Pope Benedict. Included in the $10,000 was $2,000 which the Pope sent to the Cardinal for the fund.

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

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DESTROYERS MEET IN TWO BATTLES

Continued from Page 1.

of Ymuiden. This vessel, which may be the only survivor of the German flotilla, apparently was undamaged.

No word of the battle reached the mainland until about 9:30 this morning, when a small Dutch sailing boat named the Eems came into port. The men on board the Eems said that while fishing at a point a little to the north of Ymuiden their vessel was hailed by a German torpedo boat in a very badly damaged condition. This was the V-69.

The German boat asked the Captain of the Eems to take off ten of the seriously wounded German sailors. All of them were terribly injured, one having an arm and shoulder shot away, and another having the lower part of his body smashed.

The part taken by the V-69 in the battle was told in fragmentary sentences by the wounded, who frequently voiced their disgust of the war and sickness of the whole business. They said they were taken by surprise, knowing nothing of the nearness of the British fleet until a shot struck the bridge, shattering it to pieces and killing the commander and two other officers who were standing near him. The Captain had both legs cut off and died in a few minutes.

A second shot struck close to the quick-firing gun, killing the entire gun crew of five men. A third shot disabled the steering gear, and a fourth raked the vessel amidships, tearing up the ironwork and throwing the after funnel almost down on the deck.

After being thus disabled, the V-69 turned her head toward Holland, and fell in with the Eems when it was obvious that she could not make a German port or German waters.

She was seen at dawn, lying almost helpless, about five miles out to sea. Dutch tugs and torpedo vessels went out at full speed to render help and bring her in. In all she had ten men dead and sixteen wounded, but some of the wounded were not expected to live more than a few hours.

If the Zeebrugge flotilla consisted of twelve vessels there cannot be many others left, for the wounded say that seven of their boats certainly were sunk. Thus only five others are not accounted for. Of these five, one is in Ymuiden, another is said to be coming here, and a third, as already stated, was seen this morning steaming at full speed northward. The fate of the other two is as yet unknown.

It would also appear that among the men landed from the V-69 were some who probably were picked up from the water when the other boats were sunk. This idea is borne out by the fact that on the caps of the German sailors on board some were shown to belong to the High Seas Fleet, some to the Home Waters Fleet, some from the Sixth Division, and some from the Twelfth Division.

The wounded also say that the German flotilla was quickly surrounded by a superior force, so that there is little hope that many of their boats were able to escape destruction.

The Dutch authorities on hearing the news of the battle quickly gathered nurses, doctors, and appliances and went to Ymuiden, where the wounded received every possible succor from the devoted band of Red Cross workers.

PRIZE CREW WAS READY TO SINK YARROWDALE

Lieut. Badewitz Tells How He Prevented Mutiny—Two Men Tried to Escape.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Some details of the voyage of the British steamer Yarrowdale, captured by the German commerce raider in the South Atlantic and brought into Swinemuende, were disclosed today by Naval Lieutenant Badewitz, commander of the prize crew which brought her to port, in an interview with a representative of the Overseas News Agency. Reporting the interview the agency says:

"Lieutenant Badewitz, who gives the impression of being a true sailor, told the story of his voyage in a modest way, making light of his own part in it. He was asked how he succeeded in bringing the Yarowdale through the North Atlantic and the blockade into the North Sea with a crew of only sixteen men and over four hundred persons on board. He replied:

"'For such an action you need only to exercise coolness and determined, blunt carelessness, especially if you have to deal with Englishmen. In addition you need to have a handful of smart boys like mine who have their hearts in the right place and revolvers in their pockets. Then you can fetch the devil from his own house.'

"Questioned as to how he held his oddly mingled members of the prisoner crews under discipline, Lieutenant Badewitz replied:

"'The discipline was first rate. Whenever the order to go below was issued, the whole crowd of prisoners hurried to the lower decks running like hares.'

"Lieutenant Badewitz said he and the sixteen men of his own crew never left the bridge of the Yarrowdale, and all preparations were made to sink the ship at a moment's notice without leaving the bridge. All on board, he said, knew that he would have sunk the vessel in event of a mutiny or a revolt. The captured Captains were very sensible and did much to hold their men in check. The prisoners thought that they could count upon touching at a Norwegian port. Among them were six members of the British Navy, of whom three belonged to an English armed merchantman on board which they had served as gunners.

"When the Yarrowdale was riding at anchor south of Island Haven, in the Sound, on account of the fog, one British naval gunner and one civilian jumped overboard to swim ashore, but no sooner felt the cold water than they began to cry for help. They were rescued.'

"Before the war Lieutenant Badewitz was employed in the merchant service. He lives in Kiel."

MORE RAIDER VICTIMS LAND.

Frenchmen Say German Ship Then Had 400 Prisoners Aboard.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—Twenty-nine members of the crew of the Asnieres and twenty-five members of the crew of the Nantes, victims of the German commerce raider, have been landed at Bahia by the British steamer Ceara.

They report that there were 400 prisoners on the German cruiser at the time they were transferred to the Ceara. The Asnieres was sunk Dec. 2 and the Nantes Dec. 25.

The Danish steamer Hammershus was fired on and halted last night by the garrison of the fort at Santa Cruz. She entered the port at 10 o'clock at night and anchored near the German ships in the harbor. It was reported that she had received provisions and explosives from the German ships and was attempting to put to sea secretly. It became known today, however, that the Captain of the Hammershus made a mistake as to the place of anchorage, and started to return to the entrance of the harbor.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 23.—The American steamer Marina, which arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ponce, reported having sighted a suspicious steamer. The strange vessel was seen in the vicinity of Vieques Island, otherwise known as Crab Island, about thirteen miles east of Porto Rico.

THREE GOLD SHIPS ON WAY.

One, Leaving Baltimore, May Transfer Coin to Raider.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—It was common gossip in shipping circles today that three steamers which left here supposedly with coal cleared for River Plate ports and also took out several million dollars in coined American gold. The shipment of gold, it was assumed, was for Germany to be transferred at sea to the raiders sweeping the South Atlantic.

The report is based upon the departure on Dec. 24 for Norfolk of the steamer Ausable. The vessel had coal and a million or two in gold. She was bound for Buenos Aires, but her arrival there has not been reported. She was followed Dec. 29, also with gold enough to buy the ship, by the Maumee. She was also bound to Buenos Aires and is not yet reported there. On Jan. 7 the Winnebago sailed from here for Buenos Aires, also with gold.

GERARD INQUIRES AT BERLIN.

Asks Foreign Office if Americans Were on Yarrowdale.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (via London, Jan. 23.)—United States Ambassador Gerard today made formal inquiry at the Foreign Office as to whether any Americans were among the neutral prisoners of war on board the Yarrowdale.

PICTURES THE MENACE OF U-BOATS AS SERIOUS

English Writer Calls It the Greatest Danger That Has Ever Threatened Britain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—In The Daily News today its naval correspondent calls attention to the German submarine activity, and says that he fears the seriousness of the German campaign against merchant shipping is not realized by most of the British people. He adds:

"The daily record of ships sent to the bottom has become so regular a feature in the newspapers that no particular notice is taken of it unless some unusual atrocity attends the incident."

The correspondent recalls that when Germany's submarine blockade began in February, 1915, the British Admiralty issued weekly statements of losses, but says that after thirty-five weeks this was discontinued, during that period the average weekly loss was five vessels, but in the last three months 470 ships were sunk, of which 187 were British. He contends that although the neutral boats sunk outnumbered the British, the loss to Great Britain was little less than if they had all been British ships, because in nearly every case the cargo was destined for Great Britain.

The writer dwells on the multiplication of U-boats, their development in power and their cruising radius, which, he says, has changed the problem since the under-water boats started operations.

"We are confronted with the most serious menace that ever threatened us," the correspondent says, and he contends that it is imperative for the people to cut down their consumption of imported luxuries and live in homelier fashion, thus freeing tonnage for essentials.

START MOVEMENT HERE FOR FREE BOHEMIA

Nationals Flood White House and State Department With Propaganda for Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There is an organized movement among Bohemians in the United States to promote the independence of their country. A new set of telegrams began pouring in upon the White House and the State Department today, signed by Bohemian nationals and organizations, and requesting the influence and good offices of the President in behalf of Bohemia. A telegram received from N. Stepanoff, Chairman, and E. Svehla, Secretary, of the Slavic Press Association, with headquarters in New York, reads:

"Whereas, in response to the inquiry of the President of the United States addressed to the belligerent nations of Europe, regarding the objects for which they are fighting, the Allied Governments have openly declared that the principal object of their struggle is the establishment of permanent peace through the liberation of small nations and oppressed races; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Slavic Press Association, voicing the public opinion of the Czechs, Croatians, Poles, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks and Slovenes, express our hearty appreciation of the efforts of the President of the United States to establish permanent peace on the principle of equal justice and liberty to all."

THREE NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK

Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish Vessels Destroyed by U-Boats.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Danish steamship Klampenborg, of 1,785 tons gross, has been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The Klampenborg was 265 feet long, and was built at Newcastle in 1889. She was owned in Copenhagen.

The sinkings of the Norwegian steamer Rinunga and Swedish steamer Kamma also were reported. The crews of both vessels were landed.

69 KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Casualties in the British Munitions Blowup Include 14 Children.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The casualties to date in last Friday night's explosion were officially announced today to comprise 69 killed, 72 seriously injured, and 328 slightly injured. This, it is stated, is believed to be the complete list. The official announcement follows:

"It is hoped that all known to have been in the various factories and dwelling houses affected by the recent explosion in East London are now accounted for. At the time of the outbreak the number working in the explosives factory was: Men, 39; women, 10. Believed safe of these: Men, 18; women, 9.

"Total known casualties at 10 o'clock this morning were:

"Killed: Men, 44; women, 11; children, 14. Total, 69.

"Seriously injured: Men, 19; women, 34; children, 19. Total, 72.

"Slightly injured: Men, 155; women, 102; children, 71. Total, 328.

SAYS ALLIES' TERMS GUARD JAPAN'S RIGHTS

Foreign Minister Motono Tells Peers "a Satisfactory Understanding Exists."

TOKIO, Jan. 23. — Speaking in the House of Peers today Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, charged that Germany had seized Tsing-tao in 1898, preparatory to the occupation later of all of China. He said Japan had entered the war to defend her particular interests and those of her allies and of all humanity.

"On this war," Viscount Motono continued, "depends the liberty of nations. If the Entente victory is incomplete, it is hardly necessary to remark that peace in the Far East, for which Japan has made such sacrifices, will be gravely endangered."

Referring to the failure of the Entente Allies in their reply to President Wilson's recent note to make allusion as to the disposition of Germany's colonies having attracted attention in Japan, Viscount Motono explained that the reply did not contain all the conditions of peace. He said that, to avoid misunderstandings, Japan, when added to the joint reply, had adopted measures to safeguard her rights, and that a satisfactory understanding existed with the other members of the Entente.

Tsing-tao is a seaport in the territory of Kioa-Chau, all of which was taken from Germany by Japan in the first year of the present war.

FIGHTING IN RIGA REGION.

Attacks by Germans in White Overalls Beaten Back on Russian Front.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—German attacks have been renewed in the Riga region, on the Russian front, but have met with repulse in which the assaulting forces sustained severe losses, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Western Front—In the Riga region, north of Lake Ruggerion, German troops, who were white overalls, attacked our field posts, but were beaten back.

"After strong artillery preparation the enemy attacked our detachments east of the village of Kalimsen, but were thrown back and sustained great losses.

On the River Stokhod, in the region of Svidnibi and Stari Mossor, our scouts negotiated the enemy's first-line entanglements of barbed wire and penetrated the second line obstruction. The enemy discovered this movement and opened a strong rifle fire on our scouts. Under cover of this fire the enemy assumed the offensive south of Stari Mossor with about two companies. This offensive was arrested by our artillery fire.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The breaking up of a Russian raid after the advancing troops had entered the German first line, west of Dvinsk, is announced by Army Headquarters in today's statement on developments along the Russian front. The statement reads:

Eastern Front—Front of Prince Leopold: Along the Dvina and northwest of Lutsk, the artillery fire temporarily increased.

West of Dvinsk our trench troops drove off a Russian raiding detachment which at dawn had entered our first line.

A supplementary statement issued tonight reads:

On the eastern front, artillery duels have been revived southwest of Riga.

The following bulletin from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, dated Jan. 21, was received here:

In Volhynia detachments of Bruenn Infantry Regiment No. 8 in a surprise attack entered Russian trenches and brought back one captured officer, 100 men, machine-gun and one mine-thrower. Well-directed artillery fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

TREASURES FROM THE "FORBIDDEN CITY"

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Reduced from $125

¶ Large, roomy garments, tailored of English Burberry cloths in fancy heather mixtures, Black Broadcloth, and Oxford Grey Kersey, lined with natural Northern Muskrat or Mink-Marmot, and embellished with large collars of Otter, Beaver, Persian Lamb or Hudson Seal.

Men's Sheepskin Lined Ulsters, $18.50

¶ Double-breasted full-length models, made of fine quality moleskin cloth, lined with sheepskin.

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¶ Made of full-skin Manchurian Dog pelts. Large, comfortable double-breasted model.

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¶ Large double-breasted model, made of silver grey Wombat, lined with wool lining. Sixth Floor

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Special appeal for the Children of Belgium. The little children of Belgium need your help. Thousands are suffering from the lack of food! Will you send a contribution, small or large, to these little children who are starving?

Please help the Cardinal in his splendid work and charity by sending a contribution to the Treasurer of the Cardinal Mercier fund. Miss Marie De Montague, Belgian Bureau, 431 West 47th Street.

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Collapsible drinking cup, of nickel plate, gilt lining, handle at side, beaver case, gold-tooling border, silk lining; 3-inch diameter.$3.00

"Hasty-line" pad (at right), colored morocco leather, one extension and three stamp pockets, combination paper and envelopes, pencil: 3¾ x 4¾ inches.....$2.00

Ladies' travelling slippers, of light colored sheepskin, sateen lining, Japanese design in colors on both: 10¾ x 3 inches, folded...$3.50

Vanity box (at left), glazed calfskin leather, with gold-tooling border design; mirror, powder and puff; case 2 inches square.....$2.50

Ribbon case (at right), glazed calfskin or beaver leather, gold-tooling border design, white satin lining, bolt of baby ribbon, and Sterling silver bodkin, complete....$4.00

Manicure Case, for Men

"Telescope" design, moreen lining; two pair of scissors, knife, file, orange sticks, clippers and sand boards; black seal leather..$7.00

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TEUTONS RESUME DOBRUDJA ADVANCE

Southern Estuary of the Danube Crossed Near Tultcha by Bulgarian Troops.

SKIRMISHING IN MOLDAVIA

Berlin Reports Minor Successes and Artillery Duels Along the Transylvanian Frontier Line.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Teutonic troops have resumed their advance in Dobrudja, it is announced officially. Bulgarian forces crossed the southern estuary of the Danube near Tultcha and held the ground against Russian attacks. The text of the statement reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph—At some places in the wooded Carpathians and along the frontier mountains to Moldavia there were livelier artillery duels, the weather being frosty and bright.

In engagements between advance guards German and Austro-Hungarian troops took from the enemy between the Slanic and Putna Valleys 100 prisoners, and south of the Kasino Valley drove back stronger hostile forces which were advancing.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—On the lower Putna outpost engagements resulted favorably to us.

In Dobrudja Bulgarian troops crossed the southern arm of the mouth of the Danube near Tultcha and maintained themselves on the north bank against a Russian attack.

Following is the official Austro-Hungarian report of Jan. 21:

Eastern war theatre—In the Obodechti Mountains (Moldavia) hostile troops which undertook reconnoitring operations were driven back at a point east of Nielnica.

THINK SERETH LINE SECURE.

Russians Now Satisfied with Situation in Rumania.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I learn from well-informed army sources that in spite of the recent reverses in Rumania, the military situation on the whole is regarded as satisfactory. The difficulties of communication that hampered the Russian forces in Rumania have now been overcome and a large force is holding the Teutons in the Sereth line, which is believed to be the limit of their advance.

In spite of rumors to the contrary, no danger threatens Odessa. All sections of the Western front are abundantly supplied with men and munitions, and the output of munitions is steadily increasing. The quantity of certain arms now available is simply amazing to those who remember the conditions that prevailed during the early stages of the war.

The munitions campaign has been a distinct success and the work of the Ministry of War in conjunction with the great national unions has created in the army a new feeling of confidence as regards material resources.

The army is looking forward to the Spring with hope, more especially in view of the information received here of growing exhaustion in Germany. Allowance must be made for surprises, but there is a general feeling in army circles that the Allies' Spring and Summer campaign will be decisive.

On the Caucasus front the position of the Russians is absolutely secure. The Turks are weak and the Russians are energetically improving their communications, constructing ports, roads, and railways, and have now firmly established their superiority over the enemy.

SUFFRAGE PARTY ELECTION.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay Named as Chairman of City Organization.

Election of officers for the Woman's Suffrage Party of this city was held yesterday and last night in the various Assembly Districts. Miss Mary Garrett Hay was elected Chairman and five Vice Chairmen were chosen. They were Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, Miss F. Robinson Jones, Miss Anna Doughty, Mrs. Sidney Borg, and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone.

Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells was elected Secretary, and Miss Adeline W. Sterling Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Margaret Chandler Aldrich was elected Treasurer.

The city convention of the suffrage advocates is to be held next Monday evening in the Church of the Messiah. At the meeting the plans for the year will be outlined, and preparations made for the work to be done by the organization.

Suffrage Wins in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 23.—Limited woman suffrage will become effective in North Dakota on July 1 next. In the presence of a group of State suffragists Governor Lynn J. Frazier today signed the bill recently passed by the Legislature. The measure gives women the right to vote for all except constitutional offices. North Dakota is the thirteenth State to give women at least limited privileges of franchise.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $50 from Mrs. Edward N. Strong, to be applied to the Armenian and Syrian Relief Fund.

RAIDS AND SHELLING ALONG WESTERN FRONT

British Capture Some Prisoners and Repulse Attacks—French Active in Alsace.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The official report from British Headquarters in France issued tonight reads as follows:

We carried out a successful raid during this morning northeast of Neuville St. Vaast, and captured some prisoners. In the neighborhood of Fauquissart bombing activity continued again last night.

In addition to that reported in yesterday's communiqué, two other raids were attempted by the enemy last night between Armentières and Ploegsteert, in one case the enemy was repulsed before reaching our lines; in the other he succeeded in reaching our trenches, but was immediately driven out. The hostile party came under our machine gun fire both in advancing and returning and left a number of dead in front of our position.

Considerable artillery and trench mortar activity occurred on both sides during the day. We bombarded the enemy's positions at a number of places along our front with good observed results.

Our airplanes were active yesterday in co-operation with our artillery. One of our machines is missing. On the 21st an enemy machine was forced to descend in the neighborhood of Aubigny; the pilot and observer were made prisoners.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Today's Army Headquarters statement regarding operations on the western front follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—Northeast of Armentières a reconnoitring detachment from Bavarian regiments entered hostile trenches and returned with some prisoners and machine guns. British detachments advancing against our position northwest of Fromelles were repulsed.

Otherwise, the haze, which lifted only at intervals, hampered artillery and air activities.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

There was quite active cannonading at various points in Champagne and the Argonne. In Lorraine we carried out a surprise attack against the enemy lines in the region of Hichecourt. An enemy long range gun dropped shells in the region of Frouard.

In Alsace, in the sector of Hirzbach, there were patrol encounters. Artillery fighting occurred in the direction of Largitzen.

In the morning enemy airplanes dropped five bombs on Montdidier. A fokker landed in our lines near Fismes. Two other German airplanes were brought down in an aerial engagement in the neighborhood of Marchelepot; another by the fire of our special guns in the direction of Amy (Oise.)

COLD ON ALL FRONTS AN AID TO FIGHTERS

Russians Enabled to Cross Riga-Dvinsk Swamps; Germans to Approach Galatz.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 22, (by Wireless via Sayville, Jan. 23.)—Heavy snowfalls followed by biting cold weather on all the battle fronts have helped rather than hindered the fighting. During the last forty-eight hours the weather man seemingly has been entirely impartial, for the cold snap which, in the northeast, has enabled the Russians to cross the swamps between Riga and Dvinsk and to attack the German positions also has made it possible for the Germans in Rumania to approach Galatz, which, ordinarily, is protected by swamps.

In the west, intensely cold weather has been accompanied only partly by a clear atmosphere, enabling the fliers to resume their activity. Neither side, however, has been especially favored. Artillery duels have increased at frequent intervals all along the line from the coast to the Swiss border. Exceptionally active patrolling by the Entente forces has not prevented the Germans from discovering that the French recently have withdrawn to a large extent from their old positions on the Somme front as far south as Péronne and that they have been replaced by British troops, presumably in order to give the French divisions an opportunity to rest in preparation for a gigantic test of strength, which is expected by every one at the first favorable opportunity.

The impression gained from a visit to any part of the front is that both sides expect an unprecedented offensive before long, and that the artillery and patrol activity to which the fighting now is limited is more or less a kind of jockeying for the start, to enable one opponent to gain the advantage by being the first to assume the offensive.

In the east the cold weather is holding up operations considerably, but it not preventing the Russians in the Eastern Carpathians from making desperate efforts to save themselves from being forced backward to such an extent that their positions on the upper Sereth River will be flanked and taken.

Stories of alleged tremendous German losses in the Carpathians and in Rumania are vigorously denied, and it is stated that one ordinary German division suffered losses of only 500 men in capturing more than 500 Russian officers and 39,000 soldiers.

Bolivian Aviator Killed in Flight.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 23.—Captain Alarcon, a Bolivian aviator, was killed today while making a flight.

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Formerly $95, $175, $295, $395 to $1200.

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$95 to $175 GOWNS and DRESSES—$65 & $85
$125 to $225 FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS—$65 & $95
$75 to $145 FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—$38 & $58
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Among the OVERCOATS are English Loose Box Coats, Trim Semi-form Fitting Button Through Models, snappy Ulsterettes with belted backs, and Double-Breasters in several styles—all in a variety of "Warmth-Without-Weight" fabrics, Cheviots, Plaid Back Coatings, rough, shaggy cloths, and other weaves.

Striped Worsted Trousers at $4.75
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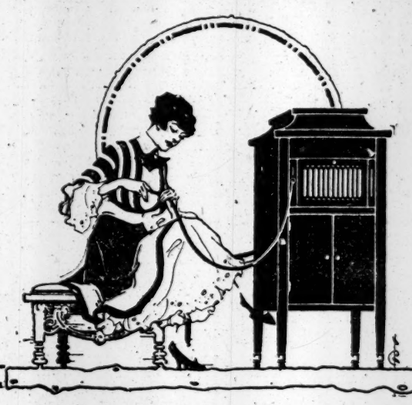

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Sunday, Feb. 4th and March 11th

via the Royal Blue Line New Jersey Central Reading and Baltimore and Ohio R. R's

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23rd St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 7 Cortlandt St., 548, 879, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 51 Court St., Brooklyn.

ASKS WILSON TO TRY THE DIET-TEST MENU

Mrs. McClary Says the President Is Willing if Mrs. Wilson Gives Her Consent.

POLICE GAIN IN WEIGHT

At the End of the Second Week of the Experiment All but Three Show Increases.

Mrs. Eula McClary, manager of the police rookies' diet kitchen at 49 Lafayette Street, went to Washington yesterday to interest President Wilson in the campaign for cheap but substantial menus. Last night she telephoned to her assistant, Miss Beulah Livingston, that the President had promised to give the 25-cent menu one day's trial in the White House, if he could obtain Mrs. Wilson's consent.

Mrs. McClary said Mr. Wilson also seemed in favor of proclaiming a national health food day, on which no one would spend more than 25 cents for the day's food. This, in his opinion, would offer an object lesson to the people of this country and teach them more about food values than they could learn in any other way.

Yesterday was the end of the second week of the died squad and also the end of the first week during which an absolute minimum of meat was served.

One after another of the men weighed in and it was found that two showed no change, Charles J. Gilroy had lost half a pound and all the others had increased in weight. Dr. Eugene L. Fisk of Life Exhibition Institute seemed quite disturbed over the gain for the week, which amounted to ten pounds even for the twelve men. This is a total gain of eighteen pounds for the two weeks they have been living on 25 cents a day. Not one man in the squad shows a decrease in weight since the first day of the test. Even Gilroy, who was chided by his fellow-dieters yesterday when it was found that he had lost, is now half a pound over the original weight at which he started.

Nine Gain Weight.

The following is the weight record:

	Jan. 8.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 23.
Corcoran	165	167	168
Curley	172	172½	173
Gilroy	161	162	161½
Goldman	179	178	179½
Hanlon	167	165	166
Hogan	150	154	155½
Lyons	169	168½	168½
Packingham	200	201	202
Reilly	158	159¼	159½
Resch	155	157	157
Smith	195	194¾	195½
Twomley	161	159	162

Matthew Shea, the Police Department athlete, who is also taking the test, weighed 168½ yesterday, which is a gain of a pound and a half over his last weighing in.

Dr. Fisk said that the increase during the last week was directly due to the very small amount of meat served.

"I am surprised at their gain," he said. "And I intend to vary the food during the last week. They will get fewer calories and more bulk. I have not yet figured out what caused the gain in flesh, but will do so and embody a report on it in the final analysis of the experiment. We only intended to show that twelve healthy men could maintain their proper weight under the diet, and it is surprising that they have gained so much. These men are doing the regular work of the police school and it is quite strenuous."

The routine under which the twelve men are training is the same as that of all the other candidates for the Police Department. From 9:30 until 10:30 they word hard in the gymnasium; from 10:30 until 12 o'clock they do classroom work; from 12 until 1 o'clock is their luncheon hour; from 1 o'clock until 2 they are in the classrooms; from 2 until 3 o'clock there is the drill in the gymnasium, and their day ends with two hours in the classrooms. Their work in the gymnasium under the direction of Police Lieutenant Charles E. Schofield consists of setting-up exercises, marching, boxing, wrestling, handball, and other hard exercise.

Woman Lawyer Guest.

Mrs. Clarice M. Baright, the lawyer whose recent admission into the State Bar Association was bitterly fought by some of the men members, was the guest at dinner last night. Mrs. Baright said that the food served to the "rookies" was identical with that she eats while preparing for a hard case."

Carl Easton Williams, editor of the Physical Culture Magazine, and Edward L. Wertheim, educational director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., were the guests at luncheon. Mr. Williams said afterward that he considered the experiment a splendid thing.

The three meals yesterday cost 23 cents for each man and afforded them 5,006 calories each. The menus were as follows:

BREAKFAST.
Oatmeal and Milk.
Crullers.
Rolls and Butter.
Coffee.
960 Calories, cost 7 cents.

LUNCHEON.
Potato Soup with Carrots.
Rye Bread and Butter.
Stewed Prunes and Ginger Snaps.
Tea.
920 Calories, cost 8 cents.

DINNER.
Parsnips, Baked, with Sausage.
Samp.
Whole Wheat Bread with Butter.
Bread Pudding with Fruit Sauce.
Tea.
1,225 Calories, cost 10 cents.

The members of the diet squad were much interested in hearing that their diet was to be changed for this, the final week. They refused to make any comment, but it was noticed that several cheered up when they heard that there would be fewer calories to conquer.

WON'T CUT PAPER EXPORTS.

Free Flow of News Print Across Border to be Canada's Policy.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—Semi-official announcement was made here today that no action would be taken by Canada to reduce the exportation into the United States of news print paper made in the Dominion.

Any action taken by the Canadian Government, it was said, will be merely to govern within the Dominion the prices of paper used by Canadian publications.

Senator Owen Run Down by Auto.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 23.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma was run over and slightly injured by an automobile here today.

It is an apparent fact that most Americans over-eat and under-exercise. The result of the sedentary occupations of most city dwellers is the need of a laxative at frequent intervals to insure good health. For this purpose Pluto Water—America's Physic—is widely recommended by physicians and used by thousands of people. Pluto Water is bottled at French Lick Springs and sold by druggists everywhere. See advertisement on last page.—Adv.

JAPAN NOW FACES AN INTERNAL CRISIS

Coalition Forms Against Terauchi and a New Election Is Predicted.

PREMIER SPURS THE NATION

Urges Preparedness for Emergencies—Motono Describes Friendly Relations with America.

TOKIO, Jan. 23.—Japan is confronted with an internal political crisis. The opposition to the administration of Count Terauchi has opened a vigorous campaign on the ground that the Terauchi nonpartisan Cabinet was formed in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. The Constitutional Party, which has a majority in the House of Peers, and is under the leadership of Viscount Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has joined hands with the Nationalist group in the lower house for war against the Premier.

The battle will be fought out in the Diet, which reconvenes today. Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, delivered addresses in defense of the administration.

The press expects the outcome of the crisis to be dissolution and a new election.

In his address today Premier Terauchi expressed satisfaction that Japan's relations with the treaty powers, other than the participants in the war, were "more and more cordial." He asserted that Japan was working in unreserved unison with the Allies, and that Germany's peace conference proposal was rejected because it was not inspired by a sincere desire for peace. In view of the magnitude of the war, the Premier urged the nation to stand united irrespective of class or politics, and to adopt post bellum policies which would protect the prestige and lasting interests of the empire and remove all causes of danger to peace in the Far East.

The Premier said that the Government was paying particular attention to its relations with China and would spare no pains to cultivate neighborly relations. The Japanese administration, he said, was now endeavoring to sweep away all clouds which hitherto had darkened the path of the two nations and establish relations of mutual trust, confidence and helpfulness.

"I need scarcely remind you," continued the Premier, "that armament is an indispensable means of national preservation. Care should always be taken to keep our defense in an absolute condition of efficiency and strength, in due response to the situation among the different powers, our relations with other nations and in proportion to the wealth and resources of the country. To be prepared against emergencies is important. The spirit of the people should be invigorated by nursing the Nationalistic idea of preserving the public health. It is equally important that the national resources be increased and industry and commerce encouraged."

In a lengthy address, in which he unequivocally asserted that Germany's ambition for world hegemony was the true cause of the war, Viscount Motono dwelt particularly on the relations between the United States and Japan. He said that Japan had always wished to maintain the most sincerely amicable relations with America.

"If light clouds," he said, "had occasionally obscured, however so little, the relations of the two countries they were generally dissipated by the common good-will of the two Governments. Certainly there exist questions on which our Governments may not be in accord; that happens even between allied countries. However, by examining even the thorniest questions, loyally and frankly, with a determination to settle them in an amicable and conciliatory manner, the means of reaching an understanding are surely found. This is the road which the two Governments have always followed to the great satisfaction of the two nations.

"I observe with great joy the symptoms of most genuine sympathy manifested for some time between the two countries. Thus proposals for common action in the financial affairs of China have been made by American capitalists. The Imperial Government will follow with the liveliest interest the subsequent development and economic rapprochement of the two nations."

Viscount Motono maintained that the greatest cause for China's mistrust of Japan was the regrettable Japanese tendency to interfere in China's domestic quarrels. What Japan feared most, he said, was the disintegration of China, but she would do everything to prevent this. The Foreign Minister asserted that Japan's friendly policies must be reciprocated by China, which must recognize Japan's special rights in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. Japan should recognize the immense interests of other nations in China, co-operate with powers with which there are special arrangements, and generally seek to conciliate her interests with those of other nations.

"Japan has no intention of pursuing an egoistic policy," Viscount Motono concluded. "She believes she can reach a complete understanding with the interested powers for the good of China and all."

Count Terauchi took office in October, 1916. The Emperor's action in summoning him to form a Cabinet was a surprise both in Japan and abroad, and was vigorously criticised by the Japanese political leaders, who contended that the new Premier did not command public support. Count Terauchi was formerly Governor of Korea and is supposed to represent the radical militarist faction in Japan.

CHINA AND JAPAN SETTLE LATEST CLASH

No Police Rights for Japan in Manchuria, and Military Advisers Also Are Rejected.

PEKING, Jan. 23.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister, and Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, have exchanged final notes for a settlement of the Chengchiatun incident, in which Chinese and Japanese troops clashed.

China has granted the demands for reprimanding and punishing the responsible officers, and also has agreed to warn Chinese soldiers against incivility in their treatment of Japanese. She also has granted an indemnity to the Japanese whose case caused the incident. China has refused Japan's demands for police rights in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, and has disregarded the suggestion for the employment of Japanese military advisers and instructors in the military academy.

Japanese correspondence lays emphasis upon Japan's belief that she possesses the right to maintain police wherever Japanese settle in Manchuria, but points out that she is withholding further immediate enforcement of that contention in order that the Chengchiatun incident may be closed.

FOUR AMERICANS HONORED.

Members of Norton's Ambulance Corps in France Cited Individually.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—In a second commendation in army orders, the Second American Automobile Ambulance Section, commanded by Richard Norton, has several of its members mentioned individually. Robert MacCreary of East Aurora, N. Y., and Marcellus Wild of Rochester, N. Y., are named "for their really exceptional devotion to duty."

At the same time H. C. Hoskier and Marcel du Casse, both of New York, and L. H. Northrop of Winnipeg, Canada, received individual mention which entitles them to the war cross.

CATHEDRAL CHAPEL DONE.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Bowdoin Ready.

With the installation of six stained-glass windows, the Chapel of St. Boniface in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine has been completed. This is the fifth of the seven "Chapels of Tongues" to be entirely finished. The Chapel of St. Boniface was named in honor of the Englishman who became missionary to the Germans, and later primate of Germany, and the services in this chapel will be held in German. It is a gift of the late George S. Bowdoin and Mrs. Bowdoin, and was designed by Henry S. Vaughn. The glass for the windows was made by C. E. Kempe & Co. of London.

RAE TANZER ERRED IDENTIFYING WOOER

Mrs. Spielberg, Wife of Lawyer, Quotes Girl as Admitting J. W. Osborne Wasn't Oliver.

INTENDED TO SPITE WOOD

Woman's Testimony Is Given to Aid Prosecution of Hotel Clerk for Perjury.

Not only did Rae Tanzer admit that James W. Osborne was not the man who had won her love as Oliver Osborne, but Rose and Dora Tanzer, her sisters, also concluded they had made a similar mistake. This was the testimony yesterday in the Federal Court at the perjury trial of Franklin D. Safford, former Plainfield hotel clerk, by Mrs. Harold Spielberg, wife of a lawyer, and one time council for Rae Tanzer. The recantation of Rae Tanzer was in March, 1915, just before the first trial of Safford, Mrs. Spielberg said. The two sisters told of having made the mistake to help their "little sister," when Mrs. Spielberg visited the sisters in their Bronx flat a short time later.

Mrs. Spielberg said her husband had became interested in the case, and told of a visit by Miss Tanzer at the Spielberg home on March 26, 1915. The witness said that Rae Tanzer appeared to be nervous.

"I have made a terrible mistake," Mrs. Spielberg quoted her as saying. "James W. Osborne is not the man."

When Mr. Spielberg came home Miss Tanzer signed a statement acknowledging an honest mistake, and the happenings surrounding the recantation are now an often-told story in the evidence gathered since Rae Tanzer first accused James W. Osborne of being Oliver Osborne, and started suit against him for $50,000.

Even after this, Mrs. Spielberg said, Rae testified at the first Safford trial and said that James W. Osborne was Oliver Osborne. She explained this later, the witness said, by saying that Roger B. Wood, then Assistant United States District Attorney, made her angry and that she felt sorry for Safford.

In cross-examining Mrs. Spielberg Benjamin Slade for Safford tried to get the witness to answer questions that would have brought before the jury some of the findings made by the Rules Committee of the House on its investigation of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall. Judge Hand ruled the questions out.

In reply to a question Mrs. Spielberg said that when she found that Rae had made a mistake David Slade, then appearing for her and since indicted, was notified. She said that when David Slade came to her husband's office he was nervous and said: "What have you done to me, little girl? Didn't you tell me that Mr. Osborne was the man?" To this Rae said, according to Mrs. Spielberg: "Yes, but when I saw him in the Commissioner's office I knew he was not the man." Mr. Spielberg corroborated the testimony given by his wife.

Joseph Marshall, or Emil Erber, the witness who spent a night in the Tombs with Charles H. Wax, the self-confessed Oliver Osborne, and who refused to answer questions concerning an alleged interview he had with Wax at that time, was committed to Ludlow Street Jail for contempt. Judge Hand signed the order because he "willfully and deliberately" disobeyed the court's order.

William Hawley, a retired broker, of 480 West End Avenue and Acting Detective Sergeant William J. Haskins were placed on the witness stand to tell of a call they made on Rae Tanzer in an endeavor to get her to see Mr. Osborne.

NEED AID FOR POE COTTAGE.

Committee Appeals for Funds to Maintain and Restore Home.

Funds for the maintenance and to some extent for the restoration of the little cottage where Edgar Allan Poe once lived, at Kingsbridge Road and 196th Street, the Bronx, are being sought by the Poe Cottage Committee of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, which has been designated by the city to care for the building and its surrounding grounds, called Poe Park. Mrs. A. C. Fiske of 235 East 174th Street, Chairman of the committee, yesterday said:

"It is planned to remove certain inappropriate and unsightly modern features and to refurnish the home with objects once belonging to the poet or with others entirely in harmony with the period of its occupation by Edgar Allan and Virginia Poe. Gifts of household furnishings of the period of 1830-1850 are desired, subject to their appropriate character and size. Contributions should be sent to Olin J. Stephens, Treasurer of the Bronx Society of Arts and Sciences, Gerard Avenue, the Bronx."

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CIVIC FEDERATION DIVIDED BY PEACE

Speakers Praise and Blame President Wilson for His Address.

WOMEN PLEAD FOR EUROPE

On Miss Anne Morgan's Suggestion, Foreign Committee Will Aid in Work of Reconstruction.

President Wilson's peace address to the Senate provoked such vigorous criticism and praise at the closing sessions yesterday of the seventeenth annual convention of the National Civic Federation, that on two occasions Chairmen at the meetings advised those present that the organization was not responsible for any partisan views. The final meetings were given over almost entirely to a consideration of the military problems of the nation.

Miss Anne Morgan introduced the only resolution not dealing with some phase of militarism, and acting upon her suggestion the Woman's Department of the Federation recommended greater participation by the federation in reconstruction work in Europe. It was decided to include in the program of the Foreign and Home Relief Committee of the Federation, a department to co-operate with existing organizations engaged in such work.

Discussion of the President's address preceded the dinner at the Hotel Astor which closed the convention. Henry A. Wise Wood, who had been selected to discuss the recent mobilization of troops at the Mexican border, startled the members by asserting bluntly that "the trouble with the United States was that it had a Pacifist in the White House." This statement, coming as it did immediately after several references had been made to the President's address, brought an immediate comment from L. B. Schram, then presiding as Chairman.

"This is a nonpartisan organization," said Mr. Schram, "and those who are here will please take note that it is not responsible for the personal views of those who speak from this platform."

Hamilton Holt, who is a member of the League to Enforce Peace, and has taken a leading part in recent discussions looking to an early cessation of hostilities, lauded the President's address as potentially greater even than the Declaration of Independence, and thereby forced the Chairman, this time Daniel J. Tobin, to make a second and similar explanation.

"We know now that President Wilson has vision," Mr. Holt said, after summing up the advantages to be hoped for from a league to enforce peace, "and who can say but what he has added to the Declaration of Independence an even greater utterance, that of a Declaration of Interdependence?"

Professor William B. Guthrie, who is an advocate of a World's Court League, also opposed the arrangement suggested by President Wilson, and insisted that an international court, comprising the general character of the United States Supreme Court, would prove the most effective agency for adjusting controversies between the countries of the world.

Owen R. Lovejoy, Chairman of the National Child Welfare League, asserted that President Wilson's advocacy of an international peace league was far more sane than some of the utterances of an ex-President who had recently announced that such a league would virtually attack a man for trying to beat his wife.

While the President's address was receiving attention in the main hall of the convention, the woman's Department adopted a resolution to send a Committee to the Congress for the Advancement of Patriotism at Washington. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Robinson Smith, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer were among those chosen as members of this committee.

The following were elected as members of the Executive Council of the federation: Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council; John Hays Hammond, Chairman Department Regulation of Industrial Corporations; Louis A. Coolidge, Chairman Welfare Department; August Belmont, Chairman Department Compensation Industrial Accidents; Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman Woman's Department; Talcot Williams, Chairman Industrial Economics Department; E. R. A. Seligman, Chairman Taxation Department; Louis B. Schram, Chairman Department Industrial Accidents; A. J. Porter, Chairman Minimum Wage Commission; Emerson McMillin, Chairman Department Regulation of Public Utilities; George W. Perkins, Chairman Department on Profit Sharing; Warren S. Stone, Chairman Department on Social Insurance; Vincent Astor, Chairman Food and Drugs Department; Jeremiah W. Jenks, Chairman Department on Industrial Mediation; William R. Willcox, Chairman Department on Pensions, and D. L. Cease, Secretary.

TO TRAIN ALL UNDER 16.

Women Would Have Children Take Physical Exercise.

Compulsory school physical training for children under 16 years of age was recommended by the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation in a resolution adopted yesterday. The resolution also approved universal service. It follows in part:

"The Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation believes that in a democracy all citizens should be equally responsible for the security and safety of the State in times of peace and war. It approves the principle of universal service and the liability of all citizens to training in such form and degree as experts and governmental authorities deem necessary. The Department subscribes to the principle of compulsory physical training in all schools for children under 16."

The resolution, introduced by Mrs. Charles F. Meyer, was carried without opposition. More than 100 women from many parts of the United States, some of them leaders in social activities, were present.

NEED OF DEFENSE IMMEDIATE.

H. E. Coffin Says Safety Depends on Industrial Preparedness.

The statement that the United States was in a precarious diplomatic position because of the war was used as an argument for immediate industrial preparedness by Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Committee on Industrial Mobilization of the National Council of Defense, in a speech at a dinner of the National Civic Federation last night. There were more than 900 guests at the dinner, which was held at the Hotel Astor as the closing feature of the two-day convention of the federation. Mr. Coffin added that if the United States were drawn into war, and lost command of its sea routes, it would not have the facilities to make explosives enough to last a week.

He asserted that, notwithstanding that the United States had been "skating on thin ice diplomatically" for the last two years, there was marked ignorance among the people generally as to the needs of the nation in the event of war. He expressed great surprise at this because it was his belief, he said, that there was very good reason to suppose that the ice of diplomacy would become "still thinner" before the United States had solved all the problems with which it is confronted.

"Whereas, a year ago," Mr. Coffin said, "we were saying in awed tones that the United States would probably need as many as 500,000 armed men to protect this country in the event of invasion, the General Staff at Washington now estimates that at least 1,500,000 men, equipped for instant action, would be necessary, with 1,500,000 more who could be in readiness in ninety days. They have learned this from what has become known of the power of foreign nations, and it is important to bear this in mind when it is considered that the entaglement of the United States in foreign affairs is dependent almost on the flip of a coin."

The topic for discussion assigned to the speakers last night was: "Can the Great Interests of Our Country Join Forces to Meet the Serious Problems Arising Out of the War?" Mr. Coffin's answer was: "They must join forces." It was an entirely different matter, he added, as to the manner in which this joining of forces was to be accomplished. He said that the National Council of Defense, the Secretary of War, and the Administration had already made considerable progress, and he referred to measures pending in Congress which will enable the Government to make use of private industries in the event of war. He said that 20,000 reports on the equipment of various concerns manufacturing products of need in time of war were being sorted at Washington, and action had been taken to give the Government the right to commandeer entire industries for the manufacture of munitions.

George E. Roberts, assistant to the President of the National City Bank, commented on after war problems, and the need of close co-operation between capital and labor. Talcott Williams, head of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, also spoke.

MATINEE OF THE FAR EAST.

Eva Gauthier in Folk Songs and Roshanara in Dances.

Eva Gauthier's mezzo-soprano songs of the frolics and follies of Java and Malaysia generally, with Roshanara's dumb show of Ceylon harvest, Hindu snake dance, and others kept a spotlight busy at the Comedy Theatre yesterday before a matinée audience that filled every seat in the little house. Marjorie Bentley also danced to the singer's Italian "La Folletta," and French "Nymphs et Sylvains," the latter with Carl Hemmer paired in Russian ballet style. But it was a Greek "Reveil de la Mariée" that brought down the final ovation for Doris Booth.

Doris Booth, appearing by courtesy of Daniel Frohman, was officially 5 years old and looked less. Hardly more than a baby, in a bare handful of azure frou-frou, the child with elfin humor pranced about like Pavlowa, and took her bouquets like a Patti, blowing kisses and smiles. Miss Gauthier wore native costume for the numbers from the Far East, singing also in the native tongues, with scarce a touch of European sophistication. She crouched like Ratan Devi on the stage, while Roshanara exhibited dances once known at the Palace on Broadway as well as in Oriental courts.

French Canada folksongs opened the matinée with further help of a male quartet—Paul Haskell, Justin Lawry, W. D. Tucker, and J. D. Thomas—while a string quartet reinforced A. Bomboni at the piano in the orchestra pit.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

Music by Moor, Bach, Beethoven, and Glazunoff Heard.

The Flonzaley Quartet, though they had given an extra concert of new compositions of their season's list, are apparently so well provided with such compositions that one more appeared in the program of their second subscription concert last evening. This was a prelude and fugue for string quartet, still in manuscript, by Emmanuel Moór, whose works have several times figured on their programs. It is often easier to find evidences of facility and proficient workmanship in Mr. Moór's music than original thought demanding utterance. There are evidences of original thought in this. There is a serious and reflective beauty in the prelude, written with singular effectiveness for the stringed instruments. The fugue seems somewhat less spontaneous. Those are few who can today move freely and authoritatively within the form. It has some, though not all, of the freedom that modern composers allow themselves in treating it, and is undoubtedly effective and vigorous. The quartet played the work with splendid sonority and finish.

Mr. d'Archambeau gave an admirable performance of Bach's suite for violoncello in E flat, that is not often brought forward, and the other numbers were Beethoven's F minor quartet, Op. 95, music that stands on the threshold of his last period; and Glazunoff's quartet in D, Op. 1, to which he already puts his signature as a cultivator of the folksong of his land. In all of these the Flonzaley players showed some of their most excellent qualities in finish, balance, and perfect intonation.

OPERAS FOR TWELFTH WEEK

Metropolitan's Most Prosperous Year Is Almost Half Over.

New York's opera season reaches its halfway point on Thursday of next week, when a gala "Carmen" will be sung, with Farrar and Caruso as before, while Anna Case and De Luca are new to the cast. "L'Elisir d'Amore" opens the Metropolitan's twelfth week on Monday, again with Caruso. It is the most prosperous year the Metropolitan has ever known.

Other operas now posted are "Francesca da Rimini" on Wednesday next, with the singers of the recent premiere; "Das Rheingold" on Thursday afternoon by an all-star cast once heard; "Trovatore" on Friday evening, with Muzio as heroine, and "Nozze di Figaro" on Saturday afternoon by those engaged in tonight's revival.

To end a day of Mozart in two languages "The Magic Flute" will be sung at popular prices on Saturday evening, Feb. 3, with a new leader, Paul Eisler. There is a Brooklyn "Tristan" next Tuesday with Gadski.

A note from Director Gatti's administrative secretary says the management hereafter will permit only artists actually in its employ to use the coveted designation of concert stars "from the Metropolitan Opera House." An exception will be made for "former members" if they state the fact plainly.

GARRICK IN 'MADAME FLIRT.'

Inconsiderable French Play Well Presented at the Garrick.

More of the little liaison literature of the French theatre is on view at the Garrick this week, where the bill is "Madame Flirt," an entirely negligible comedy which Georges Berr wrote more than fifteen years ago in collaboration with the indefatigable Paul Gavault. Yvonne Garrick is agreeable and as convincing as possible as the young widow who lightly shoulders another's scandal and thereafter goes through some quite gratuitous heroics of self-denial when a desirable proposal of marriage comes her way. Excellent work is done by Claude Bénédict and Robert Tourneur.

The program next week includes Edgar Becman in "Le Marchand de Bonheur," a fairly recent play by Henry Kistemaeckers. That marks the end of the regular season, a finale which would seem to be merely a mysterious matter of bookkeeping, for the company continues for four more weeks thereafter. Those four weeks will be played at the Garrick. The promise of the new French theatre for this season—it was promised for the beginning of this season—appears to have been a vain one and the subscribers will have to wait till next Fall. The much-heralded building in West Forty-fifth Street is still in the process of construction.

Mrs. Whitney as Stage Decorator.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will make her bow as a stage decorator next Monday afternoon, when the Stage Society presents Arturo Giovanitti's war drama, "As It Was in the Beginning," at the [illegible]y. Mrs. Whitney has designed the settings for the play, which was acted in Italian last Fall at the People's Theatre in the Bowery. The cast will include Adrienne Morrison, Gertrude Berkeley, Mary Rehan, Thomas Wise, Robert Conness, Edward Ellis, William Raymond, Charles Fleming, John Sainpolis, Tracy Barrow, and Louis Le Bay.

Cherniavsky Trio Heard Again.

Soon sailing for Australia over the Pacific, whence they came from Russia via Japan, the Cherniavsky Trio gave a second concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday within a week of their New York début. Again the three brothers mingled solos with their ensemble pieces, of which Schubert's trio, opus 99, was the best of the matinée. In collaboration they showed artistic restraint of some exaggerations that appeared more glaringly in Leo's violin concerto by Ernst, or Mischel's for 'cello by Goltermann. Apart from a collective vivacity in Glinka's "Russian Romance" and one of Brahms's "Hungarian Dances," the most successful individually was the brother Jan in piano solos of Chopin.

NEW $500,000 CLUB FOR WINTER BATHING

Wealthy New Yorkers to Establish Warm Luxury of Palm Beach on Island Off Rye.

ICE SKATING IN SUMMER

House with Glass Dome and Great Pool to Cost Half a Million—Fifty Minutes from Town.

To provide all the Winter luxuries of Palm Beach within fifty minutes of Columbus Circle is the plan of a group of prominent New Yorkers who yesterday announced the completion of plans for a five-hundred-thousand-dollar all-year clubhouse to be built on a sixty-five-acre tract on Manursing Island, in the Sound, off Rye, N. Y. The principal feature of the clubhouse will be a glass-domed swimming pool of sea water, drawn through pipes reaching three miles out into the Sound, which will be kept at the temperature of the ocean at Palm Beach.

The house is to be the home of the Miantonomoh Club, which, though recently organized, already has among its members representatives of nearly all of New York's leading families. Although the club will confine its membership to men, house privileges will be extended to families and friends. The initiation fee will be $200 and the annual dues $100. In addition, members will be asked to subscribe to $500 in club bonds. Membership will be limited to 500.

In announcing the venture, Worthington Whitehouse of 9 East Forty-sixth Street said last night that such a club had long been needed in metropolitan life. Mr. Whitehouse is on the Membership Committee, as are also Percy A. Rockefeller, Edwin Gould, P. Chauncey Anderson, William H. Browning, Edgar L. Marston, Marsells C. Parsons, Waldron Williams, and Robert B. Van Cortlandt.

"The idea of the club," said Mr. Whitehouse yesterday, "was that an all-year out of the town meeting place ought to be provided where people could go for week-ends, dinners, recreations, and the like, and at the same time, in a way, have almost tropical facilities provided for bathing. In other words, the founders of the club aim to provide what almost might be termed a miniature Palm Beach for the many people who are unable to escape the cold weather, howsoever much they may desire to do so."

The plans, as drawn by Warren & Wetmore, architects, at 16 East Forty-seventh Street, provide for a two-story brick and stucco building in the semi-Georgian or American Colonial type. The structure, arranged in two long low-lying wings, will have a total frontage of about 400 feet. The entire front will be given over to double-deck porches, from which one may view the Sound.

The clubhouse will contain twenty-five or more bedrooms, a ballroom, private dining rooms, billiard and smoking rooms, bowling alleys, and many spacious, glass-inclosed lounge terraces. The chief feature, however, will be the salt water swimming tank running through the middle of the building. On both sides of the pool, protected against stray splashes by glass, are to be small dining rooms, where, amid palms and tropical foliage, members may take refreshment while watching the bathers.

To insure against contagion the water to be used in the tank will be pumped in from far out in the Sound, and a specially arranged heating system will be installed to maintain the proper temperature. This sort of bathing, according to Mr. Whitehouse, is not obtainable at any clubhouse on the Atlantic Coast, though a similar plan has been in operation on the Pacific Coast for a few years.

During the Winter months, in addition to the bathing, facilities will be provided for skating, curling, and other Winter sports. In the Summer the tank will be adjusted to meet the changed conditions, and then, when the members think about skating, an artificial rink can be created by means of the refrigeration plant. So, as Mr. Whitehouse pointed out, the changing seasons are likely to mean little to the members of the Miantonomoh Club.

The club has acquired a stretch of shore about 1,000 feet in length, and this will be turned into a model beach. Plans for this are to be based on studies made of the best features of the foreign watering places. One thing the club will introduce is the bathing machine, so that next Summer, when the clubhouse probably will be opened, the Rye shore will have somewhat the appearance of Dover or Calais.

STONE REPUDIATES CHARGE.

Shows, in News Injunction Suit, Untermyer Accused Him Wrongly.

It was not Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, who, in 1905, was "restrained from wiretapping," according to an affidavit filed with the Federal District Court yesterday by F. B. Jennings, counsel for The Associated Press, in its injunction suit against William Randolph Hearst's International News Service. Arguments of both sides were presented last week before Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal Court, and an affidavit showing that Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International News Service, had named the wrong Stone in his argument when he referred to the 1905 injunction was one of several filed in rebuttal. The person named in the case cited by Mr. Untermyer was in reality Oscar M. Stone, and not Melville E. Stone, according to Mr. Stone's rebuttal affidavit.

"The deponent feels particularly outraged that a misstatement of a reported case, charging him with such practices, and with the use of 'shuffling evasiveness in affidavits presented in support thereof,' should have been made in open court," Mr. Stone's affidavit read. "There is not the slightest foundation for any such statement, and the counsel was entirely unjustified in assuming, without any verification, that the Stone referred to as one of the defendants in the case was the deponent."

Mr. Stone said he began an investigation after Mr. Untermyer cited this case and ascertained who the real Stone was.

Another affidavit presented by Mr. Jennings yesterday set forth further details by Arthur Sullivan and Ronald S. Wishart, Associated Press employes who worked on The Associated Press printing telegraph machines in the office of The New York American, which is in the same building as the office of the International News Service, and both of which are controlled by Mr. Hearst. They deposed that they had frequently seen editors of the International News Service examine news that came into The American office over The Associated Press instruments and make notes, which they carried away.

The charge of The Associated Press is that the International News made a practice of selling to papers taking its service news which had been gathered at great expense by The Associated Press.

Counsel for both sides are to present briefs on Monday.

Plays Schumann and Chopin.

Mr. Carl Friedberg, who has played the pianoforte several times this season in New York in connection with other instruments and other musicians, gave the first recital of his own yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. His program was devoted to Schumann and Chopin. Of the pieces by Schumann several have not received attention from pianists in public, the scherzo in G minor from the collection called "Bunte Blätter"; the Novelette in D, Op. 21, No. 4, and two of the three Romances, Op. 28, of which only the second is well known. Besides these his list included the "Etudes Symphoniques" and the Intermezzo from the "Faschingsschwank aus Wien." His playing of the "Etudes Symphoniques" was musical and sympathetic, now grandiose, now intimately poetical, though it sometimes missed a note or two and sometimes let the rhythm run a little loose. There were charm, vivacity and poetical feeling in his playing of the other pieces. The Chopin numbers were familiar and admired.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION FOR FLAG'S DEFENDER

Treasury Praises Man Who Knocked Another Down for Wiping Hands on Old Glory.

Signal Quartermaster L. H. Luksich, attached to the recruiting office of the United States Coast Guard here, who, on Jan. 3, while on duty at the Battery, knocked a man down for wiping his muddy hands on the American flag displayed at a recruitng station, has been officially commended by Treasury Department officials.

Lucksich is a naturalized citizen, born in Austria. Official mention of the incident was made to the department by Captain G. L. Carden, recruiting officer in charge, who also, on receiving a report on the matter from Luksich, personally commended him for his prompt action in resenting an insult to the national colors. A report of the incident published at the time was widely printed and was the subject of much comment. Several national patriotic societies have taken note of the incident and letters of commendation have been addressed to the Treasury Department and to Luksich. The following letter from the Treasury Department, signed by A. J. Peters, Assistant Secretary, was sent to the young guardsman:

"It has been brought to the notice of the Department that while you were at your post of duty on Jan. 3 last at the recruiting office of the Coast Guard in New York City, a man approached the recruiting board and wiped his hands on the American flag which was standing nearby, and that you resented this indignity by knocking the man down, immediately reporting your action to your superior officer in a quiet, unassuming manner.

"The department desires to commend the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which impelled your ready defense of the national colors, and in voicing this commendation I am not unmindful that you are a naturalized American citizen, for the reason that the incident is rendered the more conspicuous by this fact, and affords gratifying evidence of your assimilation of the spirit and best traditions of the country of your adoption."

AGREE ON REVENUE BILL.

Excess Profits Tax the Feature of the New Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means practically completed today the draft of the new revenue bill, and a party caucus is planned for Thursday night to pass on the measure. Chairman Kitchin estimated today that the bill would produce nearly $250,000,000 revenue to meet the Treasury deficit for the next fiscal year.

There has been no modification of the plan agreed upon several days ago by the Democratic members of the committee who decided to raise the entire amount of revenue needed by a tax on "excess profits" and a higher inheritance tax. Only the administrative features of the bill remain to be worked out, and it was said by Chairman Kitchin today that the "excess profits" tax would be collected just as the income tax was collected.

The Democratic members of the committee will submit to the caucus a proposal to raise the existing tax on inheritances 50 per cent. and to levy a new tax of 8 per cent. on all "excess profits." This latter tax will be directed at copartnerships and corporations.

"Excess profits" are to be construed as all profits above an 8 per cent. return on capital stock plus a flat $5,000 exemption.

By a new provision inserted in the bill today, the President would be empowered to lower by proclamation the exemptions of the income tax to $2,000 a year, instead of $3,000, the present minimum limit, and to increase the surtax rates of higher incomes whenever he believes expenditures are going to exceed revenues. This provision is expected by its framers to produce $100,000,000 in time of emergency, and its moral effect is expected to tend to hold expenditures down.

SKIMMED MILK GOOD, HOUSEWIVES LEARN

Adopt Resolution Asking That Law Governing Its Sale Here Be Modified.

What was described as a "modern experience meeting" was held yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Astor, and 500 housewives had an opportunity to catechise twenty-four experts in matters relating to the home, ranging from how many calories a grain of canary bird seed should contain to high cost of living problems.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Home Economics Committee of the National Special Aid Society. The invitations sent out asked the women "to come and ask Commissioner Dillon why an egg should be stamped; Professor Mary S. Rose, how to fatten a family on a lean purse, and M. Panchard, chef of the McAlpin Hotel, how to make the home attractive." Among the other respondents on the platform were Dr. Carl Alsberg, head of the United States Bureau of Chemistry; Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the City Department of Weights and Measures; Dr. Charles F. Langworthy, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture; Professor Lafayette Mendel of Yale, and Miss May Van Arsdale, but these were only there to answer questions about food.

To the surprise of the women, skimmed milk was highly praised, and the difference between brown and white eggs was considered negligible after the artistic side of the question had been discussed. A resolution was passed calling on the city and State to set a standard for skimmed milk. Dr. Lucius Brown, head of the Bureau of Pure Food and Drugs of the Health Department, said that, as far as his department was concerned, the resolution was in high favor. The resolution follows:

1. Resolved, That this meeting calls upon the Legislature of the State of New York and the Board of Health to set a bacterial, and total solids and maximum fat standard for skimmed milk in this city.

2. To modify its ruling concerning the sale of skimmed milk in the city.

3. To offer for sale at special skimmed milk stations and at Department of Health stations, and at every infants' milk station in the city, clean skimmed milk.

It was explained that a quart of pure milk contained 700 calories, and skimmed milk half that.

TO HEAR FROM CANADA.

Her Achievements in War to be the Theme of a Dinner Here.

The Canadian Society of New York will give a dinner at the Biltmore next Saturday night, at which the speakers will be Sir Thomas White, M. P., K. C. M. G., Minister of Finance for Canada; Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster General of Canada; Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, and Miss Constance Boulton of Toronto. The announcement to the members of the society contains this paragraph:

"Canada is spiritually aflame. She is out in the world under the banner of the empire fighting for human liberty, glorious, inspiring. Is it possible, we ask ourselves, that the heroes holding their share of the line in Belgium, in France, in Greece, are merely Canadian boys such as we were when we were Canadian boys? Certainly they are, and we are so proud of the fact that we are going to celebrate it."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST.
MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
155TH-156TH TIMES!
KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS
MISS SPRINGTIME
BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON!
Seats for Lincoln & Wash. Birth'y Mats.
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. at 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS
A KISS FOR CINDERELLA
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Elsie Ferguson
in Hubert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Tel. 382 Bry. Mat. Today 2:30
Ruth Chatterton
and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Marie Tempest, Laura Hope Crews, Norma Mitchell, Henry Kolker, W. Graham Browne, Eugene O'Brien in
HER HUSBAND'S WIFE

CENTURY B'WAY 62ND STREET & CENTRAL PK. W.
MONTO 8:20—MATINEE WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15
Popular Price Mat. Today
DILLINGHAM—ZIEGFELD
CENTURY GIRL
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY, HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL, MAURICE & WALTON, DOYLE & DIXON, HARRY KELLY, VAN and SCHENCK
AFTER PERFORMANCE VISIT TO COCOANUT GROVE (CENTURY ROOF)

HAVE A HEART
MATINEE TODAY
BEST SEATS $1.50
"Jolliest Musical Comedy in town."—Eve. Sun.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. off B'way.
Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20.

Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play,
The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TODAY.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:15.
3—MORE WEEKS ONLY—3
JULIA ARTHUR
in William Lindsey's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA

FULTON West 46th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
Spontaneous laughter from rise of curtain.—Journal
"IN FOR THE NIGHT"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
"Frances Starr Captivating."—World.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evenings at 8:15.
Matinees Today & Saturday at 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER

A THRILLING ADVENTURE!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42d St.
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HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
Matinees TODAY (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
"By all odds best play in New York."—Ev. Sun.

MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
ELTINGE—TOMOR'W Also FRIDAY AFT. AT 3
NORA BAYES
UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT—PRICES 50c to $2

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Let the Children See "The Picture Beautiful"
A Daughter of the Gods
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New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Evs. 8:20
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With YVONNE GARRICK.
LECTURE, TODAY 3 P. M.
By the Talented Artist,
MME. S. A. PUGET.
Subject:—Charles Peguy, Politician, Socialist, and French Officer.

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Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
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STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Thurs. 25c & 50c.
FAIR AND WARMER with MADGE KENNEDY.

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FRANKLYN FARNUM, "The Devil's Pay Day."
Loew's American Roof 43 St., W. of B'way. Every Hr. at 8:15
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Broadway and 50th Street. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW 50c TO $1.50.
"A Wonder of a Show is This Show of Wonders."—HERALD.
Show OF Wonders
"Tops All Previous Efforts at the Winter Garden."—POST.
A Scintillating Spectacular Sizzler

SHUBERT 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Today & Sat. 2:15.
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SEE
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.
Professional Matinee Today.
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In a Triple Bill of Fascinating Plays.
LOUIS DE FOE
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ANNA HELD
LAST 2 WEEKS
FOLLOW ME

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD
In HER SOLDIER BOY
John Charles Thomas
Adele Rowland
Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton. Eve. World

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
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Mats. Today & Fri. & Sat. 2:30
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Powerful!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
PLAYHOUSE West 48th. Mat. Today.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
THE 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller.

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Wm. COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY
TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15
GERALDINE FARRAR
Cecil B. DeMille's Production
"JOAN THE WOMAN"

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:25.
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Last 2 Weeks of This Bill
Bushido & 3 other plays
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IN HIS LATEST MUSICAL COMEDY HIT,
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100 Novelties
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1000 PEOPLE AND 200 HORSES
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BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES

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AROUND THE CLOCK
Ball Room Waldorf-Astoria,
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Boxes and Tickets from Miss Louis Dixon. Bryant 7567-S, or at the door.

FIRST PRESENTATON IN AMERICA OF
The Wanderer
WILL POSITIVELY BE GIVEN AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
MON. EVE., JAN. 29
Tickets for Jan. 23 will be good.

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for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Thursday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 448 Park Ave., 305 West 77th St., 14 East 60th St., THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. and 43d St.

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Largest and Best of All Skating Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. ADMISSION 50c

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EVGS. 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. PRICES $1 and $1.50. NO HIGHER.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Direct Management M. E. Moskowitz
MARIE DORO in "Lost and Won." Grace Hoffman, Enrico Arenzen, Ditmars & Strand Cel. Orch.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Tonight "DER LEBENDEN [illegible] A.M."
Drama by Leo Tolstoi.

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The Ship of Terror
the fear of the sea raiders—the frightful engine of destruction—THE SUBMARINE. It sees without being seen. It strikes from underneath. With deadly accuracy it seals the fate of ocean travelers. YOU can see how it lurks under the waves—how it strikes the death blow—in the Universal's stupendous wonder picture, "Jules Verne's 20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," now playing three times daily, 2:30, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M., at the Broadway Theatre, B'way at 41st Street. Matinees Daily—25c and 50c. Evgs.—25c, 50

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1917.

PUBLIC UTILITY STRIKE LAWS.

The leaders of labor dissemble nothing. With candor and on the instant they denounce any and every proposal for the protection of the public. It is their inalienable right to take their employers by surprise, and thus extort from the public which supports the public utilities their utmost demands. To propose that their demands shall be investigated by any authority and to require delay for that purpose is to organize their defeat by allowing opportunity for the same preparation for hostilities which it is right for them to possess. A struggle on even terms, with a decision on the merits, is not for them. It is difficult to discover the merits of that position, and the leaders of labor give no help. That is the position they take upon the New York proposal of law for the regulation of public-utility strikes, just as it is upon the proposal on behalf of the President of a Federal law. Yet the two proposals are not alike and deserve different treatment.

The Federal proposal begins at the end of a public-utility labor dispute. It takes effect only when there is a strike. The New York proposal is more logical. It begins at the beginning of the employment instead of at the end of the dispute. It allows everything that labor claims as a right except the right to strike, contrary to the public's right to uninterrupted service from public servants, whether corporations or unions. Freedom of contract is secured both to the men and the corporations under the supervision of a body representative of both interests. The duties of the men and the corporations are both declared. The right of the men to organize is specifically granted, and the duty is imposed of registration of their organization, its officers, and rules.

There is no compulsion to make a contract of service. The men may do so if they choose, and having chosen they are required to file their acceptance of the terms of employment. A start is made with present conditions, and provision is made for alterations in methods fair to both and under the oversight of wage boards representing both. Provision is made for appeal, if necessary, from the wage boards to the Commission, and, if not necessary, for the registration of the contract of employment with the Commission. Responsibility for discipline and efficiency is put upon the employer, with similar provision for appeal and redress of grievances. Hiring at will is forbidden, thus guaranteeing to the men security of employment and to the public continuity of service. A definite period of employment is to be agreed upon, or in default of agreement is to be from year to year. Lockouts and strikes are both forbidden during negotiation, investigation, and determination as provided. Violation of the provisions is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine. The plan is offered for criticism, not as a finality. It has been drawn by Mr. JULIUS HENRY COHEN, counsel successful in the difficult negotiations which settled the needle-trades strike in this city, and by Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS, Chairman of the Public Service Commission. The general idea is supported by Dr. VAN HISE, one of the arbitrators in a steam railway strike settled under Federal procedure.

Such compulsion as the proposal provides is upon both sides. There is no compulsion of labor or of hire. In all cases the first provision is for voluntary agreement, the first action being that of the men seeking work. Both sides are safeguarded in their right of appeal to disinterested authority. Punishment is provided for both sides, because the act punished is violation of a voluntary agreement as well as injurious to the public interests. If there is to be any control of labor organizations, it is difficult to see how it could be milder, fairer, or more logical. There must be some control, unless license is to be given for treacherous attack upon the public over the back of corporations. If the public of New York wishes to be protected, now is the time to express its preference for this plan or another. In default of such expression the public cannot complain if the labor leaders infer that their procedure is approved.

THE UNIVERSAL ENCYCLOPEDIA.

"We must remember," says Colonel ROOSEVELT in his message on Mr. WILSON'S address to the Senate, "two or three plain bits of homely fact." It is always a pain to differ, one feels a sense of guilt in differing, with the Colonel, but, as he has often shown us, only one plain bit of homely fact must be remembered. Whatever is said by Mr. WILSON or by anybody else will be found much better said, if it happens to be eternally right, in the "Complete Works of Theodore Roosevelt," and, if it is eternally wrong, has been triumphantly confuted in the same library of universal wisdom. The Colonel has the higher modesty of being just to his own works. All them that thirst for knowledge he puts on the road to its sources. He directs the wayfaring man thus:

> As far as I am concerned, those interested in my views on these matters will find them in my address to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee in Norway at the end of April, 1910, and also if they will turn to the detailed outline of a "world league to enforce peace of righteousness" in "America and the World War," the book I published more than two years ago, as well as to my recent articles.

Everybody is interested in the Colonel's views, and he has a full set of them on everything; and such is his comprehensive genius that his books have either anticipated or postticipated the whole world of knowledge. The Constitutions of Clarendon, Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, the Emancipation Proclamation, all these are to be found in their germ or in their best form in the "Complete Works." There is nothing sound in HAMILTON, JAY, MADISON, JEFFERSON, or ADAMS that cannot be discovered many times sounder in the "Complete Works." Roving, careless of space and time, as it has been the Colonel's golden fate to rove, he writes always of things he has done. He fought at Bunker Hill, he crossed the Delaware, he made the Louisiana Purchase, he was DANIEL BOONE and GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, he, and nobody else, killed TECUMSEH, he won the Battle of New Orleans, he fell at the Alamo, he fought through the Mexican War, he "saved Oregon" and conquered California. As JOHN MARSHALL, and again as President ROOSEVELT, he interpreted the Constitution. As Justice BENJAMIN ROBBINS CURTIS he dissented from the Dred Scott decision, which he was to lambaste so mightily in 1912. Doubtless it was his subliminal memory of his antenatal experience in the Supreme Court that made him so eager for the recall of judicial decisions. That Mr. LINCOLN was an avatar of the Colonel "every schoolboy" knows. The Colonel discovered both poles, and would have discovered more, if more there were; and those interested in his views on arctic and antarctic exploration will find them in the "Complete Works." It was right that the man, if he be no more than man, who did everything worth doing should write everything worth writing.

Those interested in his views on all matters from ADAM to ZIMMERMANN, from Alaska to Wart Hogs, from Aviation to Zymotic Diseases, will turn to the "Complete Works." They are the only and truly complete works. Nothing is missing. Any statesman, orator, author, man of science, discoverer, soldier, sailor, who thinks he has something to say should keep it back. The Colonel has got ahead of him. He will be either a pitiful plagiarist or a logomaniacal logomachist, probably from Byzantium.

A PRAYER FOR TODAY.

God knows, we need men now! We need men whose trust is not in words, in rhetoric, in fine phrases, or in noble expressions of sentiment, but men, genuine, sincere, devoted; men who do not so much talk about their love of country or their passion for liberty or humanity as men that do love their country and do love their liberty so much that they are willing to give liberty to others as well as claim it for themselves; men who think not merely of what they can get out of their country, but what they can give to their country; men who, upon the basis of plain, practical, and sensible hard work in the ordinary affairs of life, carry ever noble idealism and a sincere capacity for self-devotion.

These are words for the time. When ELIHU ROOT uttered them on Monday night it was a need of the time that extorted them from him. Three years ago such an utterance would have passed for a generalization, or would not have been made at all because it would have been thought unnecessary, in the general American complacency. Today it is a prayer for the need of the times.

The war has disturbed the American complacency in many ways. One has been in the impairment of our egotism, the creation of a spirit of questioning concerning our perfection—the spirit that exists already in most other nations, but was late in dawning with us. We have been taught by the war that there had gone unnoticed under our flowerage of fine words and self-contentment many evil growths. The patter of liberty and patriotism had satisfied us so that we had not inquired about the reality under it. We have been made to face the fact that there are among us those who "think merely "about what they can get out of their "country, not what they can give to "their country." We have had to learn that much of our talk about liberty meant only pleasure in our own liberty, not a concern for the liberty of others.

These are not faults confined to us, but they are faults from which, as a nation, we had believed ourselves free. It is something of a shock to find that they not only exist but are powerful, so powerful that they can make themselves an influence in public sentiment and even in the National Legislature, so powerful as to exert an influence upon our legislative acts, so noticeable as to create among those not fond of us the belief that they are rooted factors in the national character. That they are not, and must not become. If these weeds grow unchecked, what will become of the garden? "We need men now," indeed.

NOT REUNITED.

Two highly interesting tables which appeared in The Tribune on Monday furnish unimpeachable premises from which, it appears to us, The Tribune has drawn some not obvious conclusions. The first table is from the World Almanac, and the second The Tribune has constructed for itself. Together they show that Mr. HUGHES ran hopelessly behind most of the Republican candidates; in most States he was at the very bottom of the ticket, and in no State did he run as well as some other Republican candidate. The Tribune's conclusion that hundreds of thousands of Republicans who voted the party ticket in general scratched Mr. HUGHES's name, and that this was what gave Mr. WILSON his great majority, is evidently correct.

The Tribune demonstrates that, while Mr. WILSON had a popular plurality over Mr. HUGHES of 567,406, the Republicans had a popular plurality for their State candidates of 573,391, or 5,985 more than Mr. WILSON's. Its first table, quoted from the World Almanac, is here reproduced:

PLURALITIES BY STATES FOR WILSON AND HUGHES.

WILSON.		HUGHES.	
Alabama	71,320	Connecticut.	6,728
Arizona	12,646	Delaware	1,258
Arkansas	65,147	Illinois	202,320
California	3,773	Indiana	8,779
Colorado	76,508	Iowa	56,590
Florida	41,373	Maine	5,388
Georgia	111,416	Massachusetts	20,899
Idaho	14,686	Michigan	53,959
Kansas	36,930	Minnesota	390
Kentucky	28,130	New Jersey.	57,994
Louisiana	73,409	New York.	129,984
Maryland	21,012	Oregon	6,726
Mississippi	76,100	Pennsylvania	181,950
Missouri	27,849	Rhode Isl.	4,484
Montana	34,813	S. Dakota	4,872
Nebraska	41,256	Vermont	17,542
Nevada	5,647	W. Virginia.	2,721
New Hampshire	56	Wisconsin	28,281
N. Mexico	2,530		
N. Carolina.	47,493		
N. Dakota	1,735		
Ohio	80,563		
Oklahoma	50,327		
S. Carolina.	60,279		
Tennessee	36,698		
Texas	221,307		
Utah	30,003		
Virginia	53,466		
Washington.	16,594		
Wyoming	6,616		
Total	1,358,197	Total	790,791

Plurality for Wilson, 567,406.

The Tribune then presents its own table showing the pluralities given in the different States to Senatorial candidates. Where no Senatorial election was held, it uses the Governorship figures; and where neither Senator nor Governor was elected, the net pluralities of candidates for the House of Representatives are taken. In the case of Louisiana the Presidential plurality is used of necessity. Thus constructed, the table reads:

PLURALITIES BY STATES FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND GOVERNOR.

Democratic.		Republican.	
Alabama	76,155	California	296,815
Arizona	6,612	Connecticut.	8,571
Arkansas*	61,371	Illinois	159,981
Colorado	17,249	Indiana	11,961
Delaware	2,509	Iowa*	95,893
Florida	49,617	Kansas	162,482
Georgia*	119,144	Maine	10,274
Idaho	572	Maryland	3,922
Kentucky*	26,236	Massachusetts	32,939
Louisiana†	73,409	Michigan	106,701
Mississippi	74,290	Minnesota	67,628
Missouri	24,451	New Hampshire	7,046
Montana	12,827	New Jersey.	74,696
Nebraska	11,233	New York.	233,381
Nevada	2,418	N. Dakota.	16,726
N. Mexico.	3,521	Oregon	26,443
N. Carolina.	47,504	Pennsylvania	230,345
Ohio	35,552	S. Dakota.	22,224
Oklahoma*.	43,847	Vermont	32,406
Rhode Isl.	7,837	Washington.	66,948
S. Carolina.	59,315	W. Virginia.	5,658
Tennessee	25,582	Wisconsin	116,159
Texas	253,040		
Utah	24,195		
Virginia	133,056		
Wyoming	3,066		
Total	1,196,608	Total	1,769,999

Republican plurality, 573,391.

*Vote for Congress. †Vote for President.

From these tables The Tribune deduces the comfortable conclusion that the Republicans lost the Presidency, but "virtually regained national ascendency." All the elements in it were able to unite, and the Democracy no longer faces two parties, but one reunited party which is stronger than itself. Now, these conclusions can easily be drawn from the figures by any old-fashioned partisan reasoner whom naked figures content. Why did Mr. HUGHES run half a million votes behind his ticket? Because he was unsatisfactory to one wing of the party or the other. Those dissatisfied with him were able to find in their local candidates men who satisfied them. California gave Senator JOHNSON 296,815 and Mr. WILSON 3,773 plurality; Kansas gave Governor CAPPER 162,482 and Mr. WILSON 36,930; Wisconsin gave Senator LA FOLLETTE 116,159 and Mr. HUGHES only 28,281; Washington gave Senator POINDEXTER 66,948 and Mr. WILSON 16,594.

The same voters who were dissatisfied with Mr. HUGHES to the point of voting against him were satisfied with JOHNSON, CAPPER, LA FOLLETTE, and POINDEXTER, and voted for them. If somebody nominated in the same way, by the same influences, as Mr. HUGHES, and discussing the issues in the same way as he did, had been running for Governor or Senator in Kansas, California, Wisconsin, and Washington, instead of CAPPER, JOHNSON, LA FOLLETTE, and POINDEXTER, such candidates would have been scratched. In other words, the Progressives came back only where Progressive candidates were nominated, and nominated by Progressive votes. When their old enemies nominate candidates they still vote for the Democrat; and the Democracy does not face a reunited Republican Party, but an opposition divided into two factions which carry their hostility to each other even to the polls.

THE TREATY WITH COLOMBIA.

Our trade with South America has been greatly increased during the war, and it is still growing. Last year's gain in our exports to South American countries was 55 per cent. For the first time Argentina's imports from the United States exceeded those from Great Britain. Before the war British shipments to that country were more than twice as large as our own. We desire, of course, to keep the additional trade in the coming days of peace, when those countries may be inclined to seek again the old European sources of supply. How the gain can be made permanent is one of the questions which will be considered at the forthcoming annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council at Pittsburgh, where it will be taken up by Consuls and others from South America. It is not overlooked by the Executive Council of the International High Commission, which strives to make commercial and financial relations with the southern countries more intimate, and which held a meeting in Washington a few days ago.

The value of confidence, respect, good will, and real friendship in the southern continent will be great in their influence upon the extent and character of our trade with the people there after the war. There is testimony showing that our nation is regarded there with suspicion and distrust on account of what took place in Panama and at Washington thirteen years ago. Our old friendly relations with Colombia should, if possible, be renewed. The treaty which was designed to renew them has been neglected in Washington. It provides, in its present form, for the payment of $10,000,000, and contains some expressions of regret which may require amendment. This treaty, recalling a chapter in our history which Americans cannot regard with satisfaction and pride, should be ratified before the end of the present session of Congress, and its expressions of friendship should be in a form acceptable to Colombia. Action should not be delayed until the first session of the new Congress.

THE HONORS OF HOQUIAM.

Hoquiam, in Chehalis County, THE TIMES has loved, and for good reason, pre-eminently among all the hearty, waxing cities of Washington State.

Smiling-seated by Gray's Harbor,
Woods about her, one great arbor,
Hoquiam, O Hoquiam!
Where heaven's purest winds are fanning
And the sea-clam comes to canning,
Hoquiam, O Hoquiam!

So an indigenous singer, not unworthy of his city, new praises whereof flit eastward every day. "Do you know," writes the Secretary of the Hoquiam Commercial Club in The Washingtonian, in a letter which a good Washingtonian sends us, "that "in 1916 the lumber cut of Hoquiam "mills alone amounted to 438,794,- "526 feet?" We know it now and rejoice in it. We know now that Hoquiam put forth 555,540,000 shingles in 1916. Hers is the shingle record, hers the biggest logging business of the world. Hoquiam is "the place of the wood," or something like that, isn't it, in the original Indian? It was named in anticipation of its lumber glories.

Not for these, however, is Hoquiam most famous and beloved. Hoquiam is the city that spurned "pork," that protested against her proposed adornment by a Federal public building. For this honesty and renunciation is she precious, and THE TIMES at least will not credit the iconoclasts who pretend that this virtue was but a legend, a joke of wags bound to "get Hoquiam into the newspapers."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Prophetic Reference to Germany.

That sincere patriot and more than fairly able publicist and philosopher, at whom so many of us are still inclined to look askance because his enemies succeeded in teaching us to call him TOM instead of THOMAS PAINE, managed to put in the essays which WASHINGTON so cordially admired and gladly used not a few statements that are as relevant to today's events as to those of his own times. In "Common Sense," for instance, there is this thought-provoking sentence:

> Monarchical Governments, it is true, are never long at rest; the crown itself is a temptation to enterprising ruffians at home; and that degree of pride and insolence ever attendant on regal authority swells into a rupture with foreign Powers in instances where a republican Government, by being formed on more natural principles, would negotiate the mistake.

These words, naturally enough, reflect world conditions as they then existed, and it was not to be expected that PAINE would take into account the possibility of a "monarchical Government" as stable and as democratic, in all except form, as any republic could be. And he did not foresee, either, that there would be republics in which the Presidency would be as much of a temptation to "enterprising ruffians" as ever a crown was or could be. Still, PAINE'S idea, based on monarchies and democracies accurately so called, was sound, and the greater probabilities and facilities for the maintenance of peace under the latter than under the former have been persistently demonstrated in all the years since he wrote. He was, in effect, arguing the superiority of Governments based on the consent of the governed to those of which the basis was force or an imagined divine right to rule, and, so far as any evidence goes to show, the only excuse for calling him "a dirty little atheist" was his denial of reality to that same "right." At any rate, he was not little, he was not dirty, and he was not really an atheist, except in the eyes of those who knew no god except their own tribal divinity.

Herr Badewitz Knew His Captives.

Something of light, but not enough for vision at all clear, is thrown by what Deputy Officer BADEWITZ said, or is said to have said, when asked if he did not find it "a ticklish business" to control with a crew of only fifteen men the 469 prisoners on the Yarrowdale. His answer was that he did not even have to keep his charges under hatches—that he gave them the freedom of the ship, and considered the situation quite safe as long as "one had a pistol."

By "one," presumably, he meant each of his own men, and that none of the others was armed, but sixteen against 469 is big odds, even with the weapons all in the hands of the minority, and there is difficulty in understanding why the majority did not even once try to find out what the effect of a well-planned and well-timed rush on their jailers would be. That some of those engaged in it would have been killed and some wounded is more than likely, but that is a consideration that would not have been conclusive—perhaps it would not even have been entertained—by the sailors of olden time. DRAKE'S men would have laughed it to scorn, and so would the men of many another navigator of days not so remote, though much more nearly "civilian," in the modern sense of that word, than were the crews of vessels more or less distinctly warlike.

The chances are, of course, that many of the prisoners on the Yarrowdale were not real sailors at all, but deckhands and stokers with no particular preference for the British flag, and not particularly concerned whether the ship docked in an English or a German port. There were, however, considerably more than sixteen representatives of the afterguard on board, including masters, mates, and minor luminaries like bos'ns, and all these were under some obligation to keep up the traditions of the sea for courage, enterprise, and fidelity to owners' interests. They seem to have been as docile as the rest, and that the confidence of Herr BADEWITZ was not misplaced is demonstrated by the success he achieved in reaching his appointed destination.

That he was not mistaken is just a bit dispiriting, discouraging, and disquieting. It inclines one to lament the passing of "the good old days" when the sea provided material for works of high romance.

A Change in News and Talk.

Much as is the amount of attention at present concentrated on one or another phase of the European war, there is some left for happenings and problems of the sort that formerly were considered not only important but exciting. Everything else does seem somewhat dull and trivial by comparison, and yet this estimate is only the product of comparison, and even now plans and preparations for peace, discussions of the way to achieve it, and the doings and words of men not of the soldier class occupy the front pages of the newspapers far oftener than do accounts of battles.

Indeed, interest in the field operations has distinctly waned, and the process of "attrition" along the trenches is allowed to go on with little notice from anybody except the military experts. Meanwhile, things of the kind that used to constitute news are subjected to a drastic winnowing, and only those that can claim to be of more than parochial moment are allowed to emerge from obscurity. We all get along strangely well without knowledge of the other things, and it may be that one effect of this greatest of wars will be a new sense of relative values—that mere gossip will be relegated to its proper place.

Certainly there has been an elevation in the tone and content of not a little private conversation. Not ward but world politics has become the subject of common talk among great numbers of men. Not all of it is wise or based on sound information, yet it is better than what it replaces, and perhaps it is just as nearly correct.

ART NOTES.

Work of Modern Etchers and Other Exhibitions.

At the American Art Galleries is an exhibition of prints from several collections. It includes a group of Whistlers of a type to test the continued power of this master to move hearts and compel pocketbooks. There is the "French Set" of the first printing, there is the seldom seen "Venus," there are fine impressions of the "Quiet Canal," "Drury Lane" and others of the "Twenty-six Etchings" of 1886, there are Whistler literature and Whistler caricatures.

Other modern etchers in the exhibition are D. Y. Cameron with the splendid "Mosque Doorway" and the romantic "Wingless Chimera," D. S. MacLaughlan with the beautiful "Lynton, England," and "La Rue Mufetard," Frank Short, Auguste Lepère, Haden, Fantin Latour, Bunot, Legros, and Zorn. Mrs. Margaret F. Everit's collection of etchings and engravings contributes to the exhibition many fine impressions in admirable condition. The collection of mezzotints printed in color, including examples of nearly all the best modern work in this kind, was formed by the late Mrs. William H. Reid. H. V. Jones of Minneapolis is the third principal collector represented.

Two Exhibitions.

At the Folsom Galleries are two exhibitions, one of water colors, the other of oil paintings, that manage to live together in harmony. The oil pictures are by William H. Singer, who is showing his impressions of "Winter in Norway." These impressions make the most direct appeal when the painter introduces humanity in the form of little dwelling places where people cook themselves by their great stoves and get very comfortably through the rigors of the severe season. "Larson's Farm: March," and "A Bit of the Village of Olden," are both interesting canvases filled with the spirit of the cold and the frost. The "River in Winter" is a less successful composition. The various planes get into one another's way and destroy any sense of distance or structure. The exhibition lasts until Feb. 14.

The water colors are by Dorothy Freeman, who has painted gardens and other outdoor subjects with a scrupulous, if rather timid, brush. The Bar Harbor "Garden in the Woods" of Mrs. Auchincloss, the gardens of Mrs. F. Allen, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Mrs. E. J. Heron, Mrs. G. W. Perkins, Mrs. J. J. Tracy, Miss Harriet Ogden, and other devotees of gardenry are given each its individual physiognomy with only rare excursions into the warm intensities of color and rhythms of growth known to painters who see their gardens subjectively. Miss Freeman's careful draftsmanship makes it safe for her to abandon the punctilious method in favor of as much freedom as she can persuade her conscience to take. Her exhibition lasts until Jan. 31.

AN ALSATIAN PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Wilson's Thought Expressed by Leaders of the Lost Provinces.

New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one sentence of the President's address to the Senate which will be read with deep satisfaction by every Frenchman:

> No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognise and accept the principle that Governments derive all just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand people about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property.

Curiously enough, this sentence is nearly word for word the reproduction of the sentence of two solemn protests uttered by the Deputies of Alsace-Lorraine against the German annexation.

In 1871, at the National Assembly at Bordeaux, the thirty-six Deputies of Alsace-Lorraine signed and read a protest in which we read:

> Modern Europe cannot let a people be handed over like a mere flock of sheep.

And in 1874 Mr. Edward Teutsch, Deputy of Saverne, gave a lecture at the tribune of the Reichstag on a protest signed by all the Deputies of Alsace-Lorraine, in which we read:

> Citizens having a soul and an intelligence are not a property which may be handed over and with which one can trade. * * *

The exact similitude of word and of thought are worth being pointed out.

STEPHANE LAUZANNE.

The Guard and Universal Training.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last six months I have been with the Eighteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania at El Paso, Texas. Since my return I have frequently been asked if I and my fellow-officers had not been "converted" to the cause of universal military training. The sixty officers of this regiment, with one, or possibly two, exceptions, are unreserved in their advocacy and support of universal military training, and were of this opinion before our tour of duty on the border.

My reason for sending you this note is that in the past the rank and file of the officers in the National Guard have been misrepresented as to the opinions they hold—for instance, in this matter of universal military training. To be more specific, the so-called collective opinion of the National Guard officers as represented by those active politically in Washington often misrepresents the opinion held by the great majority of officers. I believe that, if there is any way for you to ascertain the opinion of the officers in other regiments—the New York regiments, for instance—you will find them to be in favor of universal training almost without exception.

BENJAMIN T. BROOKS.
University of Pittsburgh, Jan. 20, 1917.

Yale Celebrations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently certain alumni of Yale University celebrated our defeat of Harvard last Fall. I suggest now that we celebrate also the victory of 1909, of 1900, of 1905, ad infinitum. One would suppose that we never defeated Harvard at football. The last few years have been lean ones, of course, but what of it?

Yale alumni rather should go into mourning for the sorry production that the Dramatic Association thrust upon a complacent graduate body—the most uninteresting performance of the most uninteresting play, by the most uninteresting writer of the most uninteresting period of English history and English literature, as one professor remarked very truly.

One wonders what Yale is coming to when it puts forth a poor dramatic production and celebrates with such ostentation a football victory over our dearest rival.

WILLIAM O. WATERS, JR.
New York, Jan. 21, 1917.

One of Harden's Points.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial in today's TIMES, "Daybreak in Germany," you quote Maximilian Harden as follows:

> The great Frederick also signed a peace treaty which at the time was considered unsatisfactory, but which his grandson regarded as a work of courageous wisdom.

No historian has ever called the peace of Hubertusburg an unsatisfactory peace. Frederick received all he had demanded. Maximilian Harden has frequently called attention to the fact that Frederick did not gain any territory by that peace treaty and received no indemnity, but as it established Prussia's independence of Austria, it can hardly be called unsatisfactory, and was not so considered at the time or by Frederick himself.

New York, Jan. 22, 1917. G. v. S.

Germany's Resources.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "Germany's Ability to Pay" communication in today's TIMES, most erroneous ideas of the post bellum state of Germany are given.

If the war cost then $10,000,000,000 the interest on that is only $800,000,000, at 6 per cent. On a population of 60,000,000 that is $10 on every inhabitant. Of course it may be more, but Government expenses will never equal (as stated) one-third of the gross income of the people.

Cutting down the army by 1,500,000 will still leave it very great, and if the average earnings there are $400 a year, this alone would equal $600,000,000, the assumed debt charge of the war. VERITAS.

New York, Jan. 22, 1917.

Dependent on Foreign Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The protest of "Impartial" in your issue of today touches specifically upon the woeful dependence of American agriculture upon foreign labor. On our farm the bookcase is jammed with pamphlets and books from various experiment stations frantically trying to find "a better way," but our only salvation is to find one of these foreigners, who probably cannot read the paper, but who seems to know instinctively where, when, how, and what to plant and get results.

Mrs. L. HARSFALL.
Red Beach, N. J., Jan. 20, 1917.

Wishes of Old Alsatians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the Alsatian, Petri, I would like to state that if a general vote were taken of all old Alsatian families, I am sure the result would be for French rule, as the German rule since 1870 has proved to be the same as now employed in Belgium.

EUGENE STUBENRAUCH,
(Born in Dannemarie, Alsace.)

New York, Jan. 22, 1917.

"I HAVE NO LOVER ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

I have no lover on the battlefield,
I do not go with sickening fear at heart,
And when the crier calls the latest horror,
I do not start.
I have no lover on the battlefield,
I am exempt from terror of the night.
I can lie down serene and unregarding,
Until the light.

But on the battlefield, had I a lover,
How life would purge itself of petty pain!
And what would matter all the petty losses,
The petty gain?
I should be one with those who suffer greatly,
With pain all pain above;
And I should know, then, beyond peradventure,
The heart of love!

JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE.

CONDEMN SCHOOL DANCES.

Three Principals Also Object to Types of Film Plays Shown.

Complaints that the exhibition of immoral motion pictures and indecent and immoral dancing formed part of the entertainment in high schools on nights when the buildings were given over to use as community centres were filed yesterday with the High School Committee of the Board of Education by Principals of three high schools in Brooklyn and Queens. Dr. Harry A. Potter, Principal of the Bay Ridge High School, attributed the situation to some extent to the fact that admission was charged to the entertainments.

"Like any other public dance hall where admission is charged, these dances attract an undesirable element," said Dr. Potter. He charged that the so-called Bay Ridge Social Centre of the People's Institute, which has the permit to use his high school, conducted its activities on a purely money-making basis, finding the sociological value of its efforts worthless unless a good financial return was made. He said he was informed that the nightly receipts from admissions and the sale of refreshments ran from $40 to $80, all of which was profit after small fees had been paid for janitor service and music, the Board of Education supplying free the hall, the light and heat, and even the piano.

Dr. Frank Rollins of the Bushwick High School and Dr. P. E. Demarest of the Bryant High School in Long Island City had similar complaints to make, although the so-called immorality of the dancing seemed to consist, in the words of Dr. Rollins, of dancing "with bodies in close contact and frequently with the head of the female pressed against that of her partner or reclining on his shoulder."

John Whalen, Dean of the Fordham Law School and Vice President of the Board of Education, promised that the charges would be investigated thoroughly. They were called to the attention of Seymour Barnard, Secretary of the People's Institute, who said that there was nothing improper about the entertainments and they were not run for profit.

JONES ATTACKS WILSON.

Republican Senator from Washington Attacks Him as Lobbyist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President Wilson's reported intention to spend several days of each week at the Capitol in an effort to spur legislation called forth an attack this afternoon from Senator W. L. Jones of Washington, Republican. Senator Jones said he did not wish to introduce any resolution at this time, although he thought the matter should invite "the careful consideration" of the Senate. He spoke, he said, "in view of the notice in the newspapers that the Chief Executive of our country proposes to carry on a systematic and continued system of lobbying in connection with legislation now pending before the Senate."

Senator Jones then asked the Clerk to read sections from the Democratic platforms of 1904 and 1912 relating to "Executive usurpation" and "rights of the States." The first section assails Executive usurpation, and the second urges the preservation in full strength of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the Federal Government. Senator Jones's remarks provoked no general debate.

In accordance with the general speeding-up effort in which the Democratic leaders are now engaged, the Senate Steering Committee met today and decided to hold a Democratic caucus on Thursday night to map out a final legislative program. The committee itself decided tentatively on the passage of five measures, only three of which were made public. The three are some form of railway strike legislation, the Corrupt Practices bill, and the Webb bill permitting combinations of firms engaged in foreign trade. Members of the committee refused to say what measures had been abandoned as impossible of enaction before March 4.

It was learned today that the President sees no prospect of an extra session, but in spite of his optimism and the stimulus to the work of Congress which has been given by his recent conferences at the Capitol, rumors that an extra session is imminent are growing stronger daily. The feeling is general that unless the Democrats throw overboard the whole majority program with the exception of the essential revenue and appropriation bills, they will never be able to get together on the other measures under consideration in the five and a half weeks remaining before March 4.

SENATE VOTES HIGHER PAY.

Increases for Minor Employes—Borah Sees Peril in Low Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Borah recommended today a higher range of wages as a preparation for national emergency. He said that $600 and $700 salaries were a menace to the life and efficiency of the nation, and the United States would have cause to regret so low a standard of wages if war ever came. He made the statement in the course of a debate over the question of raising the wages of Government employes.

"I do not understand how labor lives on $600 and $700 a year," Mr. Borah said. "It is doing for America what it did for England. At the outbreak of the war England found that her manhood had suffered a moral and physical breakdown through cheap living standards which compelled them to lower the standards of enlistment. America is facing the same condition.

"Germany, whatever else she has done or failed to do, has taken care of her people, while England has not. This is the key to the marvelous and unexpected fighting qualities of the German people, which every one recognizes."

The Senate amended the Legislative Appropriation bill so as to advance the salaries of employes receiving less than $480 by 15 per cent. and those receiving from $480 up to and including $1,000 by 10 per cent.

The amendment takes the place of one proposed by the House which would have raised the pay of higher salaried employes also. The vote was 33 to 29.

SENATE CONFIRMS DONALD.

Organization of the Shipping Board Now Will Be Hastened.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The nomination of John A. Donald of New York as a member of the new Federal Shipping Board was confirmed today by the Senate. When the nominations of the other four members were confirmed last week that of Mr. Donald was held up by opposition of Progressive-Republicans and some Democrats.

The opposition was based on the employment of Chinese crews on ships under British registry operated by a company formerly headed by Mr. Donald. Organization of the board, which was delayed pending action by the Senate, will be effected in the near future.

Not a "Wiretapping" Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the account of the trial of Messrs. Egan and Burns, printed in this morning's TIMES, under the heading "Foiled Bernstorff, say Morgan Men," you quote me as saying, among other things:

> We admit that the defendants tapped the Seymour telephone, that they installed a dictaphone, and that they visited the office without permission but we deny that they published the papers they took.

I have made no such statement to any one at any time. There is no charge against the defendants of having "tapped the Seymour telephone." There is no charge of wire tapping in any form or at any place. Nothing of the sort was done there or elsewhere by the defendants, and the fact is that the Seymour telephone wires were not touched or interfered with in any way, and no one has ever made any such claim.

The charge against Mr. Burns is the highly technical one of taking copies of certain papers without authority and "publishing" them by delivering them to Mr. Egan, and against the latter, of having also "published" the same papers by delivering them to another representative of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., with knowledge that they had been taken and copied without authority.

JOHN D. LINDSAY.
New York, Jan. 23, 1917.

MANY WOULD STUDY IN 'MODERN' SCHOOL

Parents of More Than Fifty Children Want Them in New Rockefeller Institution.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 200

Building in Park Avenue Likely to be Used—Teacher Resents Supposed Ban on Classics.

More than fifty applications for the admission of children as pupils in the new experimental school to be established by the Rockefeller General Education Board, with the aim of "modernizing" public school curricula, have been filed by parents. Only about 200 children can be taken care of in the school, even when it is developed to full classes, and, if the present rush continues, it is considered certain that there will be more than

DEBUTANTES FROLIC 'AROUND THE CLOCK'

The Daily Life of a Bud Told in Pantomime and Dances by Junior League.

SOCIETY APPLAUDS SHOW

Ethel Harriman Makes a Hit in Her Imitation of Frank Tinney—Waldorf Ballroom Crowded.

A brilliant finish to the débutante season was made last night at the Waldorf-Astoria, at the first of the three nightly performances of "Around the Clock," given under the auspices of the Junior League, which has a sustaining membership this season of eighty-eight débutantes. The entertainment was followed by dancing, and preceded by a large number of dinners.

Society gathers annually to pay homage to the débutante, and the Junior League has the reputation of putting on the cleverest amateur shows in town. The idea of presenting the daily life of a débutante from the time she is awakened at 10 o'clock by a hurdy-gurdy, until the after-theatre hour, is a clever one, and it was enthusiastically received by a crowd of fashionable folk that taxed the capacity of the grand ballroom.

The principal buds of the season took part, all of them young, beautiful, and graceful. Miss Ethel Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, appeared as the proprietor of a smart hoodlete shop.

Miss Harriman made the hit of the evening, not only as the pseudo-French shopkeeper, when she lapsed into nasal English as she slouched in realistic fashion about the shop in the absence of customers, but in her clever impersonation of the comedian Frank Tinney in his intimate asides to the audience, when she referred to girls in society. She was vociferously applauded and was encored again and again.

Miss Flora Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was among the dancers in the Zuloaga dance. Miss Alice Huntington, who is the débutante sister of Mrs. Vincent Astor, took part in the military dance.

The varied program of a débutante's day commenced with a hurdy-gurdy dance, of which Miss Constance Dennis Laney was Chairman, and Stedman Hanks, the organ grinder; and it was a real organ, too. To add to the realism of the street scene, there were skipping rope girls.

Débutante Selects a Frock.

At 11 o'clock breakfast was served, and the audience enjoyed the novelty of seeing Miss Katharine Porter, as a maid, and Sydney S. Breese, as a footman, do a clog dance. At the noon hour the débutante selected a frock, among a crowd of shoppers, later enjoying a parade of society girls as manequins.

The program stated that from 1 to 2 o'clock the débutante is supposed to diet. At 2 o'clock she rehearses for an amateur entertainment, and at 4 she turned the page of a modern magazine and was regaled with a fantasy from the cover page. An hour later she took in a picture exhibition, and this was where the Zuloaga dance was presented.

At night the débutante went to the play, and what she saw was shown in a pantomime, written and arranged by Mrs. Inga Sontum Lie, after the fairy tale by Hans Christian Andersen, "The Shepherdess and the Sheep." Incidental music of this delightful feature was improvised by Miss Anna C. Byrne, who was the orchestra director. The cast of characters in this included Miss Helen Hoadley, Francis Watrous, Maitland Belknap, Murray Hoffman and Reginald Townsend.

Booths were scattered here and there around the ballroom, and society between dances bought flowers, sweets, and soda water. Miss Mary J. Schieffelin was Chairman of the soda fountain booth, where real soda fizzed and spurted in delicious ice cream sodas. Miss Helen James looked after the programs. Miss Mary Colt was in charge of the cigarette booth, and Miss Alice Lawrance, the flower booth, while Miss ...ary Post saw that things ran smoothly at the candy booth. Miss Angeline Krech was head of the Committee on Booths.

In the various other committees were the Misses Beatrice Gordon Pratt, Frances T. Riker, Margaret G. Mason, Louise Dixon, Zelina Clark, Josephine de Gersdorff, Katharine Steward, Muriel Winthrop, Margaret Kanaga, Augusta P. Dixon, Civilise Alexandre, Mildred Townsend, Ina Kissel, also Mrs. H. P. Pennington, Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Graham Blandy, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, and Mrs. Arthur Swann. Miss Winifred Chisolm is Treasurer this season of the league's Board of Managers. The proceeds of last year's show were more than $20,000, and the league hopes to make several thousand more this season.

The Dances and Participants.

The following gives the dances and participants:

Hurdy-gurdy Dance—The Misses Loraince Allen, Beatrice Beck, Katharine Biggs, Martha Keen, Margaret Mason, Madelaine Lynch, Naemi Townsend, Adelaide Wilmerding, and Helen Rubel; Leon Abbott, Stewart Bowers, Karrick Castle, Raymond Cox, Herbert Clapp, Edward Sykes, Henri Werlemann, and Alexander Zellweger.

Harlequinade—Mrs. Thorn Appleton, Mrs. Samuel Hinckley, Mrs. Richard Peabody, Miss Maude Shepard, Harry and Frederick Foster, Alvin Devereux, and Alfred Dabney.

Phantasie — The Misses Anne Bradley, Caryl Hackstaff, Voulett Proctor, Margaret Trevor, Josephine Wells, and Anne Winchester.

Zuloaga Dance — Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, the Misses Audrey Osborn, Anna Alexandre, Ruth Scott, Katharine Porter, and Flora Whitney; Felix Doubleday, Whitewright Watson, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., and Maurice Low.

Military Dance—The Misses Hope Williams, Geraldine Aden, Fanny Baldwin, Alma de Gersdorff, Marion Plummer, Alice Huntington, Jeannette Jennings, and Ellen McCarter; Hamilton Armstrong, Colles Cuyler, Cuthbert Cutting, Raymond Hoagland, Andre Lord, Julian Sloan, John Stearns, and William H. Taller.

Chinese Dance—The Misses Helen Byrne, Helen Flake, Margaret La Farge, and Adeline Hatch.

Frolic of Chimney Sweeps — The Misses Annette Moran, Nina Dearth, Frances Field, Helen Geer, Katharine Hollister, and Glory Thomas; Lionel Bonner, Irving Chapman, Theodore Knapp, Kingsley Kunhardt, F. D. S. Le Clercq, and Rodney Williams.

Polonaise — The Misses Grace Bristed, Helen Alexander, Madelaine Carey, Marie Johnson, Margaret Luce, and Sylvia Holt. At the mediate shop Miss Mercedes de Acosta and Vouletti Proctor appeared as Mimi and Fifi respectively, and James M. Beck, Jr., was M. Gaston. The shoppers included Mrs. James L. Banks, Jr., Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. Fairman Dick, and Misses Kitty and Dolly Kimball, Mildred G. Townsend, Genevieve Sanford, Ruth Moller, Sylvester Moran and Frances Ballard, Those who appeared as mannequins were Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Harry I. Miller, Mrs. Courtlandt Barnes, and the Misses Amy B. Johnson, Elsie Sal-tus, Katharine Miller, Nina Paris and Leonie Burrill.

AMERICA HONORED AT DINNER IN PARIS

Ambassador Sharp Echoes Wilson Sentiments — President's Health Cordially Drunk.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—One hundred and fifty distinguished Frenchmen dined tonight with the Committee of France-America to give public recognition to the aid Americans are lending to France. M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and Public Works, and Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Foreign Office, represented the French Government, and H. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, the Belgian Government. Gabriel Hanotaux of the French Academy presided.

William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador; Secretary Robert W. Bliss, and Arthur H. Frazier, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, were among the guests, who also included Francisco de la Barra, ex-Provisional President of Mexico; Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General to France; A. Platt Andrews, Chief Inspector of the American Field Ambulance in France, and Professor James Mark Baldwin of Baltimore. The ladies present included Mrs. Sharp, Mmes. De Wiart and Hanotaux, and Miss Daisy Polk of Washington, D. C.

M. Hanotaux spoke feelingly of American generosity and good will. Turning to Ambassador Sharp, he said:

"Mr. Ambassador, we beg you to transmit our feeling to the American Government and nation and to say to them all with the authority that belongs to you that they have our friendship, our fidelity, and our gratitude."

M. Viviani spoke on the appreciation of the French Government and M. De Wiart on Belgium's gratitude to America.

"Mr. Sharp, in responding, alluded to the sincerity and affection shown in France toward "the Government and people I have the honor to represent," and said those sentiments were "fully reciprocated by my countrymen."

"Indeed," the Ambassador continued, "one can well understand the thought so happily expressed recently by President Wilson in reference to the relationship existing between the peoples of the two republics, when he said 'Our longstanding and delightful friendship with the people of France has come from a community of ideas and identity of purpose.'"

M. De Wiart, in proposing the health of President Wilson, which was drunk with great cordiality, reminded his auditors that American fraternity had saved from starvation 7,000,000 Belgians. He paid high tribute to the devotion of American women in their work for Belgium.

GOV. WHITMAN HER SPONSOR

Miss Doris F. Ryer Weds S. W. Nixon in Heavenly Rest Church.

Governor Whitman officiated as sponsor of the bride yesterday at the wedding of Stanhope Wood Nixon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, and Miss Doris Fletcher Ryer, the daughter of Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco. The ceremony was solemnized in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Edward Mathews, curate. The church was decorated with Australian tree ferns and Easter lilies, the galleries being draped in garlands of green, and boxes of growing lilies being placed each side the chancel, with lilies on the altar.

The bride, who walked with Governor Whitman, wore a short gown of white satin having looped side draperies and a panel of pearls and lace down the front. The corsage was draped with old point lace, and the narrow train was of silver, half concealed by a cloud of tulle, over which fell the old point lace veil worn by her grandmother at her wedding. The veil was held with a filet of diamonds. She wore a necklace of diamonds with a pearl-shaped pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

MISS GASTON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Oliver B. Elsworth Saturday.

Miss Charlotte King Gaston, whose marriage to Oliver Bayard Elsworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elsworth of 955 Park Avenue, this city, will take place on Saturday at 4 o'clock in Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., will have as her attendants Mrs. Harold Vantine, Mrs. Robert Staats, and Miss Grace Raymond, all of New York; Miss Margaret Runyon of Plattsburg, N. Y., and the Misses Helen Berry, Margaret Green, Anne Edwards, and Margaret Walker of Elizabeth. Miss Elizabeth Gaston will be her sister's maid of honor.

Edward Elsworth, Jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be George Sloane and John Noble Stearns, 3d, of New York; Thornton Emmons and Richard Church of Princeton, Frederick K. Gaston, Jr., of Elizabeth, Edmond Thomas Smith of Smithtown, L. I.; Henry P. Carter of Albany, and Henry A. Laughlin of Cambridge, Mass.

The wedding reception will be held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Gaston, 734 Broad Street, Elizabeth.

Mrs. Howell Weds R. L. Low.

The wedding of Mrs. Margaret Darnell Howell and Robeson Lea Low took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, Flushing, L. I. The Rev. George D. Egbert officiated.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. George Darnall of Lexington, Ky. Mr. Low is manager of the banking department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in Jamaica, L. I.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Fairfax of Cogsin Hall, Prince George, Va., may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter on Monday in St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va. The new-comer is a grand-niece of J. Dunbar Wright of New York. Mrs. Fairfax having been Miss Sarah Coolidge of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Tyrie Stevens of 420 Riverside Drive are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on Sunday. This is Mr. Stevens's first child by his second wife, whom he married in 1915 and who was Miss Anne O'Bryan of Allendale, N. C.

Yesterday a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Rayner. Mr. Rayner is a lawyer and is managing clerk in the New York office of State Collector Travis. Mrs. Rayner was Agatha E. Gruber, daughter of the late Colonel Abraham Gruber and a Smith College graduate of 1907.

BILLY SUNDAY'S NEW FIELD.

Yonkers and Mt. Vernon to be Included in New York Campaign.

The Executive Committee of the William A. Sunday Evangelistic Association yesterday decided to include Yonkers and Mount Vernon in the scope of the evangelistic campaign in which the baseball revivalist will begin here on Easter Sunday, April 8.

Joseph H. Spiece, who builds all of Billy Sunday's tabernacles, came to New York yesterday and inspected the grading which is being done to prepare the old American League baseball park at 168th Street and Broadway for the Sunday tabernacle, which is to seat 23,000 persons. He left last night for Buffalo to put the finishing touches on the tabernacle in that city, where a three-months' campaign will begin next Sunday.

Charles E. Callahan, Dramatist.

Charles E. Callahan, author of a number of plays popular in other years, died yesterday at the Home for Incurables in this city in his 75th year. Mr. Callahan was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he spent many years of his life. He served in the civil war and after the war returned to Cincinnati, where he was District Attorney during 1877-78. At one time he was dramatic editor of the old Cincinnati Commercial. Mr. Callahan was the author of "Fogg's Ferry," in which Mrs. Fiske, then Minnie Maddern, made her stellar debut in the East at the Park Theatre in 1882. Among his other plays were "A Romance of Coon Hollow," "Scarlet and Green," "The Buckeye," "Pennsylvania," and a version of "Oliver Twist" that was a favorite offering of stock companies.

Amasa Pierce Thornton.

Amasa Pierce Thornton, a well-known lawyer of Manhattan and formerly active in Republican politics, died on Monday at his home, 1,902 Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-third year. Mr. Thornton was born in Macomb, N. Y., and was educated at Oberlin College and the Albany Law School. After being admitted to the New York State bar he came to Manhattan and specialized in corporation law. He was for many years a Republican district leader and a delegate to the National Republican conventions. Mr. Thornton travveled extensively abroad and in recent years had been interested in the commercial development of Costa Rica. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

Henry Dyer Tiffany Dies.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 23.—Henry Dyer Tiffany, formerly active in the development of the eastern portion of Bronx Borough, died yesterday at his home in Westchester Avenue, Port Chester, N. Y., in his seventy-sixth year. He came of one of the oldest New York families.

Mr. Tiffany was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1864 and was one of the founders of the Yale navy. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment during the civil war and led a party in pursuit of Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln.

Ernest O. Jacobsen.

Ernest O. Jacobsen of 304 West Seventy-first Street, Secretary and Treasurer and one of the founders of the National Zinc Company died yesterday in the Post-Graduate Hospital in his fifty-first year. He was born in Liverpool, England, to Dr. George Dow Scott, son of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Scott of Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, and Liverpool papers please copy.

Brother Chrysostom.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23.—The Rev. Brother Chrysostom John, one of the most noted members of the order of Christian Brothers, died at a hospital here today of stomach disease. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1858, and was known to the world as Joseph J. Conlan.

Brother Chrysostom was widely known as an author and lecturer. He will be buried from Manhattan College, New York City, on Friday.

Edward Thomson Fairchild.

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 23.—Edward Thomson Fairchild, President of New Hampshire College, died today. Mr. Fairchild came here in 1912. During his administration the attendance at the college was practically doubled, new buildings and equipment were added and many new courses were instituted. He was born in Doylestown, Ohio, in 1854, and was educated at Ohio Wesleyan, and Wooster Universities.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS OSBORNE DAVIS, a member of the Canadian Senate since 1904, died yesterday at his home in Prince Albert, Canada, in his sixty-first year.

JOHN CORCORAN, a retired paint and color importer, died yesterday at his home in New Rochelle at the age of 62 years.

CHARLES LEOTA WEED, wife of George E. Weed, a retired shipbuilder, died at her home, 246 West End Avenue, in her fifty-ninth year.

Mrs. THEODORA MORGAN, nurse in the civil war, died yesterday at Streator, Ill., aged 102 years. She cast her first vote for President on Nov. 7 last.

Mrs. CATHARINE JANE FOSDICK, a member of one of the oldest families of Jamaica and descended from Revolutionary stock, died yesterday at her home in Jamaica in her 90th year. She was the widow of Morris Fosdick, who was County Judge of Queens in 1849 and 1850 and a Surrogate. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank W. Gale, and a son, Lewis L. Fosdick, a retired lawyer.

JOHN M. WENDELL, a son of the late John B. Wendell, who was one of the original auctioneers of old Brooklyn, died at his home, 685 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He was 44 years old and unmarried.

NICHOLAS B. PHILLIPS, a real estate dealer of Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 512 Eastern Parkway, leaving a widow and three children. He was 43 years of age.

STEPHEN PLATT NICOLL, 72 years old, a carriage and wagon builder, died on Sunday at his home, 923 Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was born in Farmingdale, L. I., and was a direct descendant of Richard Nicoll, the first English Governor of New York.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE LANGLEY, for many years a resident of Glen Cove, L. I., and widow of James Langley, died at her home in that town on Monday. She was 61 years old.

THERON H. ROSS, a haberdasher in Centre Morches, L. I., and a member of an old Long Island family, is dead at his home there, aged 54 years.

CHRISTOPHER DONLEAVY, a retired real estate dealer, died on Monday at his home, 501 West 173d Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

ZENAS G. HARRISON, a farmer for many years near Caldwell, N. J., died yesterday in the house where he was born, in his ninety-second year.

Mrs. GEORGE RICKUS, a resident of College Point, L. I., for fifty years, died yesterday at her home there in her seventy-sixth year.

Miss ELIZABETH H. REMINGTON, known as an artist here twenty years ago, died on Monday at the home of her niece, Mrs. James Nuno, in Flushing, L. I., in her ninety-second year.

CHARLES L. BROADBENT, for thirty years with the Knowles Steam Pump Company, died on Sunday at his home, 26 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his sixty-eighth year.

ABRAHAM VAN DERVEER, a retired merchant of Dover, N. J., died on Monday at his home there in his sixty-sixth year.

Miss HELEN A. BABCOCK, sister of Dwight H. Babcock of Orange, N. J., died on Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland, in her fifty-fourth year.

CHARLES GRIGGS, a retired merchant of New Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday at his home there.

GEORGE WOLF, traffic auditor of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Roselle, N. J., in his sixtieth year.

FRANZ DREWSEN, for more than fifty years with the dry goods importing firm of Dieckerhoff, Raffiper & Co., died yesterday at his home, 2 Club Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., in his eighty-first year.

JOHN QUEREAU AMAR WILLIAMSON, Vice President and Treasurer of the insurance firm of Woodward & Williamson, died yesterday at his home in Wyoming, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born in Madison Street, in this city.

FRANK S. NICKERSON, who enlisted as a private in the civil war and was mustered out a Brigadier General, died yesterday at his home in Boston, Mass., in his ninety-first year. He was a lawyer and retired thirteen years ago.

Mrs. THOMAS DICKSON, whose late husband was formerly President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, died yesterday at her home in Scranton, Penn., in her ninety-third year.

Mrs. ELLEN HALL CROSMAN, wife of J. Heron Crosman and a direct descendant from Richard Hall, who settled in Maryland before 1663, died yesterday at her home in New Rochelle.

WEST SIDE PLAN DEFENDED.

Landscape Architect Says $500,000 Would Enhance Riverside's Beauty.

Controller Prendergast yesterday made public a report submitted by him to the Board of Estimate on the real estate valuation of properties involved in the west side improvement, together with a report from George R. Read & Co. on the same subject and one by George E. Kessler of St. Louis, a landscape architect employed by the Board of Estimate.

Mr. Kessler gave general approval of the reconstruction as planned and estimated that the park development could be satisfactorily rearranged at a cost of $500,000. Of this $200,000 would be for additional fill, top soil, and park layout, with a possible additional charge of $300,000 for strengthening the roof structure. This latter figure cannot be determined with exactitude as yet. The entire $500,000 would be charged to the city.

Mr. Kessler said the extension of the park across the roof of the proposed tunnel would make possible "a united and far greater area of park than can ever be possible while the railroad remains at grade and in the open. The building of the tunnel, and by this means the introduction of a long line of level surface against the rugged hillside of the park, introduces the only difficulty in the planning necessary to its restoration along natural lines; but, properly planned, this can be accomplished."

Read & Co.'s report showed a net difference of $31,646 in favor of the city in the balance of the real estate transfers, as compared with the appraisal by the Finance Department. This represents an additional charge against the railroad company. The Read & Co. figures give the total value of the lands and easements conveyed by the city to the railroad company at $11,172,313, with the land and easements proposed to be conveyed by the railroad company to the city at $5,030,768. The difference, $6,-141,545, represents the city's contribution to the improvement.

Major William H. Baker.

Major William H. Baker, for twenty years employed by the Department of Buildings, and for the last fifteen years in charge of the West Side Court Building, died in the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday afternoon, in his seventy-fifth year. He was formerly in charge of the Criminal Courts Building. Major Baker fought with the Sixty-second New York Infantry during the civil war, and was promoted to be a Major before he was discharged during 1866.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EYDENBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Abe, (nee Mollie Brandwein,) a son, Herbert Jerome, Jr., Jan. 23, 1917, 3,495 Broadway.

Engaged.

KUSY—MARTINKA.—Darina Martinka to Rudolph Kusy.

Married.

RANSOM—TOWNER.—On Jan. 23, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, Elizabeth Louise Towner to Charles Sutherland Ransom.

SCOTT—PLATTS.—Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Platts of Liverpool, England, to Dr. George Dow Scott, son of the late Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. R. Scott of Boston, Mass. Pittsburgh, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, and Liverpool papers please copy.

Died.

BABCOCK.—At Lausanne, Switzerland, on Jan. 22, 1917, Helen A., daughter of the late Isaiah C. and Helen A. Babcock of Orange, N. J.

BAXENDALE.—On Jan. 23, 1917, John E. Baxendale, age 47 years. Funeral services from Frederick P. Ballard's Funeral Parlors, 2,106 West Platina Av., on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M.

BEDELL.—On Jan. 22, 1917, at 464 West 162d St., Mary Emily, widow of George C. Bedell. Funeral private.

BIGELOW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at her home, after a long illness, Harriet Munson, wife of John A. Bigelow, and daughter of the late Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, D. D. Funeral notice later. Boston papers please copy.

BOGART.—On Jan. 21, 1917, William H. Bogart, aged 73 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 352 East 200th St., Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M.

BONAKER.—At Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, after a short illness, Julius Bonaker. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROADBENT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, at his residence, 26 West 89th St., Charles L. Broadbent. Funeral private.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Patrick, beloved husband of the late Bridget Brown and father of the Rev. James J. Brown. Funeral from his late residence on Wyckoff St., Bushwick, Thursday, Jan. 25, thence to St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress Sts., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Please omit flowers.

BRYCE.—On Jan. 23, at her late residence, 20 West 54th St., Edith, daughter of the late William and Clara Tileston Bryce. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURNS.—Jan. 22, 1917, Patrick F., beloved husband of Jessie Burns (nee Kelly) and father of Andrew and Frank, late inspector of Bridge Department. Funeral from his late residence, 449 East 149th Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at 10 A. M., thence to St. Ann's Church. Interment St. Roch's Cemetery.

CARR.—On Jan. 22, Angela M. Carr, in her 79th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Holy Rosary, 104th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 11 A. M.

CHRYSOSTOM.—John, Brother, on Jan. 23, at Baltimore, Md., in his 54th year. Funeral private. Funeral notice later.

CLARK.—On Jan. 22, 1917, William Porter Clark, aged 81 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 440 Riverside Drive, Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock. Interment private at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

CORCORAN.—On Jan. 22, 1917, John, beloved husband of Kate Corcoran. Requiem mass at the New Rochelle Catholic Church, 65 West 57th St., on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M. Interment private. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal, New York City, at 11:03.

CROSMAN.—The New Rochelle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces with profound sorrow the death of its dearly beloved honorary member and organizer, Mrs. Ellen Hall Crosman, wife of J. Heron Crosman and mother of Zaida Aubrey Beattie, Regent.

ANNA LIVINGSTON MOORE, Sec'y.

CROSMAN.—The Mary Washington Colonial Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution announce with deep regret the death of a beloved member, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman. Mary Van Buren Vanderipool, Regent; Julia R. Livingston, Recording Secretary.

CROSMAN.—Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces with deep sorrow the death of its honorary member, Mrs. J. Heron Crosman.

Mrs. SIMON BARUCH, Regent.

DE HART.—Miss Winslow Chase, beloved wife of Captain William De Hart, Chetwood De Hart, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,081 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1917, at 2 P. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DICKSON.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, Mrs. Thomas Dickson, aged 62, widow of Thomas Dickson, former President of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2:30 P. M., from her late residence, 424 Washington Av., Scranton, Penn. Kindly omit flowers.

DONLEAVY.—On Jan. 22, Christopher Donleavy, beloved husband of the late Elizabeth Donleavy, (nee O'Connell.) Funeral from his late residence, 507 West 178th St., Thursday, Jan. 25, 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Incarnation, 175th St. and Audubon Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

DONOVAN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at his residence in Orange Co., N. Y., Henry Donovan, beloved husband of the late Mary Noble Donovan and only son of the late Dr. Thomas Washington Donovan and Lydia Jackson Donovan, in the 82d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DREWRY.—Arthur P., on Jan. 23, at St. Mary's Hospital. Funeral Friday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M., from 427 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

DREWSEN.—Franz Drewsen, beloved husband of Marie Drowsen, (nee Slede,) at the age of 80, at his late residence, No. 2 Club Road, Upper Montclair, N. J. Funeral services at 3 P. M., Thursday afternoon. Interment private. Train leaves Chambers St. station of Erie R. R. at 1:45 P. M.

Died.

FOOT.—On Jan. 20, 1917, at Pinehurst, N. C., of gunshot wound, James Dwight, beloved husband of Louise E. Burgess of Rye, N. Y., and son of Homer and Delia Foot of Springfield, Mass., aged 66 years. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., New York, Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 10:30 A. M.

FOSDICK.—On Jan. 23d, 1917, at her residence, 382 Fulton St., Jamaica, Catharine Jane Bayliss, widow of Morris Fosdick, in the 100th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. House will be open for friends from 12 o'clock noon to 1:30 P. M. Thursday.

FOX.—Maskell Ewing, in his 75th year, on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, at his residence, corner of Ferry Av. and Bedford Park Boulevard. Service at Morrisania Presbyterian Church, Washington Av., near 168th St., Wednesday, at 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, at Englewood, N. J., in her 93d year, Mary F., widow of Hiram S. Francis and daughter of James and Mary A. Brower. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Judson T. Francis, 33 Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M. Please omit flowers.

FRANKFORT.—True Craftsman's Lodge, No. 651, F. and A. M.—Brethren are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Wor. Samuel Frankfort, beloved husband of Annie Frankfort, (nee Lewis,) from Meyer's Funeral Parlors, 228 Lenox Av., on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 1 P. M.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

FRIEDMAN.—Suddenly, at his residence, 119 West 97th St., Morris Friedman, son of the late Martin and Barbara Friedman. Funeral private.

GOODFRIEND.—On Jan. 23, Adolph Goodfriend of Scranton, Penn. Funeral Wednesday, 1 P. M., from the home of his daughter, Mrs. B. M. Cellier, 920 Avenue St. John, Bronx. Interment at Union Field Cemetery. Scranton papers please copy.

GREGORY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Henry Benedict Gregory, at his residence, 51 West 106th St. Burial Albany, N. Y.

GRIFFITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Rycroft, 245 West End Av., Margaret Miller, widow of Wilson Walter Griffith, at Toledo, Ohio. Funeral private.

JACOBSEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Ernest O., husband of Dorothy A. Jacobsen, 104 West 71st St. Notice of funeral hereafter. Liverpool and London papers please copy.

JEFFCOATT.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Henry Jeffcoatt, for many years a faithful and devoted friend and servant in the family of Thatcher M. Adams. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. Adams, 63 East 79th St., Thursday morning, 10:30 o'clock.

KENNEALLY.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Thomas Kenneally, in the 58th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 9 West 95th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Church of Paulist Fathers, Columbus Av. and 86th St., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

KENNY.—On Jan. 22, 1917, Anna Rita Kenny, daughter of Edward and Margaret Kenny, (nee Fitzgerald.) Funeral from her late residence, Marble Hill Av., Kingsbridge, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. John's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. Automobile cortege.

KOHN.—Charles D. Brethren of Zion Lodge, No. 2, I. O. B. B., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, Charles D. Kohn, which takes places at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, from 629 West 115th.

BERNARD M. KAPLAN, President.

HUGO TAUSSIG, Secretary.

LEINBACH.—In Reading, Penn., Jan. 21st, Maria R., widow of Rev. Thomas Leinbach, in her 94th year, mother of Rev. Dr. Paul F. Leinbach. Funeral and interment Tulpehocken Church, Myerstown, Penn., Thursday, 2 P. M.

LORD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at her residence, 909 Park Av., Frances Theodora, wife of the late George de Forest Lord and daughter of the late Theodore B. and Harriet N. Shelton.

McMANUS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Maria, widow of Michael McManus, at her residence, 146 East 48th St. Funeral Thursday morning, 9:30, requiem mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

MARX.—Sam, after a short illness, at his home, 3,647 Broadway, Wednesday, Jan. 24, M. Thursday, Jan. 25.

MAWHINNEY.—Sarah C., in her 70th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 304 Jewett Av., West New Brighton, S. I., Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 P. M.

MERRIFIELD.—On Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Anne E. Merrifield, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at the home, 3754 Bedford Park Boulevard, Bronx, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M.

MISSING.—On Jan. 22, Eliza J. Missing, widow of the late Colonel John Missing, Tenth New York Volunteers, aged 78. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULLINS.—The Directors of The Players announce with deep regret the death of their fellow-member, William J. Mullins, on Jan. 19, 1917.

JOHN DREW, President.

HUMPHREW TURNER NICHOLS, Secretary.

MURPHY.—At her residence, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, Jan. 22, Catherine, widow of Francis Murphy. Funeral Friday, at 10 o'clock, to St. Bartholomew's Church. Interment private.

OBERLIES.—On Jan. 22, 1917, William Oberlies, aged 76. Services at Ethical Culture Auditorium, 64th St. and Central Park West, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers. Remains can be viewed at August Eickelberg's, 904 Lexington Av., near 65th St., until 2 P. M.

OUTERBRIDGE.—Albert A., of pneumonia, at his residence, 7,048 Germantown Av., Philadelphia, on Jan. 23, 1917, in his 76th year. Notice of funeral later.

PALMER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, Sarah Louise, wife of the late Chas. Palmer and daughter of Bradley Meach. Funeral services at 10 East 22d St. on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M. Interment Norwalk, Conn.

PALMER.—On Jan. 21, Thomas C. Palmer, in his 85th year. Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet 10 o'clock train from Grand Central Station.

PECK.—Monday, Jan. 21, Laura A., widow of Norman Peck, Sr., and daughter of the late John T. and Fredonia Martin. Funeral services at her late residence, 500 Madison Av., Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood.

PERRY.—Josephine Adams, widow of the late General Alexander James Perry, U. S. Army, in the 83d year of her age, at her residence, 2008 St., Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1917. Funeral service will be held 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1917, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C. Interment at Arlington.

RENNERT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 22, George W. Rennert, in his 64th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 366 West 120th St., on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, at 7:30.

ROBERTSON.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1917, at her home in Morristown, N. J., Henrietta Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Alexander and Charlotte D. Robertson. Funeral private.

RUSSELL.—Milton P., beloved son of Josephine Heimberger and the late James W. Russell. Funeral from his late residence, 218 East 188th, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary.

SAGENDORPH.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Jan. 23, Dorothy Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Sagendorph, and her twenty-third year. Funeral services at her late residence, 21 Adriance Av., Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Jan. 25, at 2 P. M.

SCHLEYER.—On Monday, Jan. 22, Clara Schleyer, beloved mother of Victor and Mary Schmale. Funeral private.

SCHMALE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 22, 1917, Charles H., beloved husband of Mary Schmale, (nee Fehrentz,) aged 73 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 230 Bowers St., Jersey City. Funeral private.

SCHUBART.—On Jan. 22, in his 63d year, Aaron, beloved husband of Rose Jacobs, father of Henry J., Madeline Fisher, Louise B. and Weinberg. Funeral at convenience of family.

SHIPMAN.—Adair Mooney, widow of Andrew J. Shipman, after a short illness, Monday, Jan. 22.

MYERS IS FIRST MEMBER OF A NEW YORK CLUB TO TAKE STAND AS A HOLDOUT

HY MYERS RETURNS CONTRACT UNSIGNED

Brooklyn Fielder Stands by the Fraternity—Fultz Not Dismayed by Setbacks.

The first open declaration of a holdout from a member of any of the three New York major league clubs came yesterday from Hy Myers, the Brooklyn outfielder. He gave the club officials a surprise by returning his contract unsigned. Myers was one of the National League champions whose salary was not cut. He is satisfied with the terms offered, but decided to stick with the fraternity in its quarrel with organized ball.

The report that several players have signed contracts has in no way impaired the confidence which President Fultz has in the players. "The club owners underestimate the loyalty of the players when they claim that the major league men do not care about the welfare of the minor leaguers," said Fultz yesterday. "The player likes a fight, and when he knows that he is being wronged he will stick to the end."

Mr. Fultz said yesterday that he could not believe that the members of the National Board knew what they were signing when they permitted their names to be placed on the finding on the fraternity requests recently sent out by Secretary John H. Farrell. Fultz said that he knew some of the members of the board personally, and that they would not knowingly affix their names to a paper so misrepresenting the facts.

One flagrant case, according to Mr. Fultz, is the statement in relation to the contracts which empowered the clubs to suspend, without pay, players injured in service. In the board's finding, Secretary Farrell says: "No such clause exists and no clause has ever existed during the last fifteen years that empowered clubs to suspend players injured in service without pay."

Fultz says that within the last few years there have been no less than five cases in which the finding of the National Board has been reversed by the National Commission because the minor league body's decision was based on this very rule.

President Fultz refused to discuss yesterday the fraternity's application for membership in the American Federation of Labor which is now pending in Washington. He said that he had received no communication whatever from federation officials, and would not comment on the report that the American Federation had refused to grant the fraternity a charter.

President Ban Johnson of the American League left Chicago yesterday for Dover Hall, Ga., to join Captain T. L. Huston of the Yankees and Manager Wilbert Robinson of the Brooklyns on a hunting and fishing trip. Before his departure he asserted that fourteen members of the Cleveland Club, twelve of the New York players, twenty of the White Sox, and nine of the Boston Red Sox had already signed for the coming season.

George Whitted of the Phillies has refused to sign his contract, stating that he would not sign until a full understanding had been reached between the fraternity and the magnates. Whitted declares that the principles set forth by the Players' Fraternity make it inadvisable for the players to uphold their organization.

Al Demaree, who is active in fraternity matters in Chicago, declared yesterday that he had agreed to terms with President Weeghman of the Cubs, but had not yet signed a contract. "I haven't even received a contract from Mr. Weeghman," said Demaree, "but there is no trouble between the club and myself. I told Mr. Weeghman I couldn't put my name to a contract until I learned more about conditions in the fraternity. I think all those troubles will be settled, and I am preparing to train with the Chicago club."

YANKEE PITCHERS CALLED.

Fifteen Twirlers Ordered to Report at Macon Feb. 26.

Secretary Harry Sparrow of the Yankees sent out notices yesterday to fifteen pitchers to be ready to report at the Yankees' training camp at Macon, Ga., on Monday, Feb. 26. Most of the twirlers and catchers will leave this city on Saturday, Feb. 24, with Manager Bill Donovan. The New York manager has decided to get his pitchers in condition earlier than had been expected because of the strenuous preliminary games arranged with the Boston Braves and the Brooklyn Club.

The pitchers who have been ordered to report are Caldwell, Shawkey, Fisher, Russell, Mogridge, Love, Shocker, Piercy, Tipple, Ross, Ferguson of Bloomfield, N. J.; Bob McGraw from the University of Colorado, Enright of Newark, Munroe from Memphis, and Nick Cullop. The catchers include Walters, Nunamaker, Alexander, and Shaw, who last year played with the Macon (Ga.) Club. Scout Joe Kelley and Coach Duke Farrell will assist Manager Donovan in getting the pitchers in shape. The other players on the squad have been ordered to report on March 5.

FAVORS LIGHT-CREW RACE.

Coach Wright of Penn Wants Event Added at Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Joe Wright, coach of the Red and Blue crews, stated here today that he believes the Board of Stewards of the Poughkeepsie regatta should add another race to the Poughkeepsie program for 145-pound crews.

"There are many excellent little oarsmen at Penn, and I am sure the situation is the same at Cornell, Syracuse, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Annapolis," said Mr. Wright today. "These little fellows are really fine oarsmen, but their size is such that they have no chance to make the college eight. Once in a while an extra fine wee chap in a season of famine will make the bow seat in his college eight, but this seldom happens.

"I am sure that if the matter were brought to the attention of the Board of Stewards, and that these gentlemen were convinced that the colleges would support such a race, they would add it to the list of events, and it would soon become a yearly fixture."

To Play Doubles Match Saturday.

The postponed mixed doubles tennis match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Dean Mathey and Miss Marie Wagner and Harry McNeal, the Heights Casino professional, will be played at the Heights Casino Saturday afternoon.

YALE CLUB TEAM IN LEAD.

Forges to Fore in Class B Squash by Beating Columbia.

CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS.
Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. Ct.
Yale	4	1	.800
Columbia	3	2	.600
Princeton	2	3	.400
Crescent A. C.	1	4	.200

The Yale Club representatives gained first place in the Class B division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League yesterday afternoon by defeating the invading forces from the Columbia Club on the Yale Club courts by a score of 4 to 1. Up to this contest the teams were tied for first position. In the second match of the day the Princeton Club defeated the Crescent Athletic Club on the Princeton Club courts. This event, too, was decided by a score of 4 to 1.

Yale's victory over Columbia was earned only after a hard struggle. Every match went to three games, and as a team contest it was one of the best that the tournament of this year has developed. In the match between A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club and C. J. Macguire of the Yale Club the score of every contest was 15—11. Scott was the only one of the Columbia Club men to be successful. He took the opening game, lost the second, and won the third.

J. P. Terry, Jr., and H. Bulkley, the latter the Columbia Club representative, had a spirited encounter which developed some really brilliant moments. Terry was vanquished in the opening game at 15—10, and the second, too, threatened his downfall several times. He rallied, however, and was able to place it to his credit with the score 18—15. The final game was well played, but Bulkley could not stop the powerful attacking strokes of his opponent and lost at 15—11. Another well-played match was that between Otis Guernsey, the former Yale football star, and I. H. Cornell of the Columbia Club. The decision was in favor of Guernsey by 15—12, 15—18, 15—10.

Princeton met with little opposition from the Crescent Athletic Club players. The only one of the latter organization to win was Harold Rowe, who in a three-game encounter defeated R. Monks. Otherwise all of the matches were won in straight games, the Princetonians showing the greater resourcefulness and skill.

The summaries:

YALE CLUB VS. COLUMBIA CLUB.
A. C. Scott, Columbia, defeated C. J. Macguire, Yale, 15—11, 11—15, 15—11; L. Bradford, Yale, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 7—15, 15—11, 15—12; J. P. Terry, Jr., Yale, defeated H. Bulkley, Columbia, 10—15, 18—15, 15—11; E. L. Hudson, Yale, defeated R. Strebeigh, Columbia, 15—7, 4—15, 15—10; G. Guernsey, Yale, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia, 15—12, 15—18, 15—10.
PRINCETON CLUB VS. CRESCENT A. C.
H. Tobey, Princeton, defeated W. Pope, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—7; Dr. H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated J. Dorg, Crescent A. C., 15—7, 15—12; K. G. Stern, Princeton Club, defeated N. F. Torrence, Crescent A. C., 15—9, 15—10; R. Holland, Princeton Club, defeated A. Baxter, Jr., Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—10; H. Rowe, Crescent A. C., defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—6, 15—8.

RACQUETS DOUBLES TODAY.

More Teams to Compete in National Championship Tourney.

Play for the national racquets doubles championship will begin today on the courts at the Racquet and Tennis Club. Nine teams are entered for the event, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia being represented. The draw, which was announced yesterday, is as follows:

Second Round—First round byes, upper half—J. W. Cutler and P. D. Haughton vs. G. Clarke and F. T. Frelinghuysen; C. C. Pell and S. Mortimer vs. winner of first round match.

First Round—G. M. Heckscher and W. W. Hoffman vs. L. du Pont Irving and M. D. Whitman.

Second Round—First round byes, lower half—J. W. Wear and G. H. Brooke vs. H. G. Clark and J. Crane; J. C. Waterbury and L. Waterbury vs. A. Stillwell and G. A. Thorne.

BROWNE'S OFFER TO DARCY.

New Manager of Garden Proposes $25,000 for Bout with Chip.

It was learned last night that Grant Hugh Browne, who obtained control of Madison Square Garden for the purpose of promoting boxing bouts, had offered the sum of $25,000 to Les Darcy, the Australian boxer, for a ten-round contest with George Chip, the Newcastle, Penn., middleweight, to be staged at the Garden as the opening show. This information, while not official, came from a reliable source after a conference at the Hotel McAlpin, in which Browne and E. T. O'Sullivan, business manager for Darcy, were the principals. It also developed that the offer was not accepted, but that negotiations for the match had not been dropped entirely.

This contest, if arranged, would be a return engagement between these two boxers, for they were matched to oppose each other for twenty rounds in Australia at the time that Darcy took his unannounced departure from there. The Australian had previously knocked out Chip in nine rounds. Mention of Billy Miske or Jack Dillon as prospective opponents for Darcy did not meet with the approval of O'Sullivan yesterday, who was of the opinion that the Australian should have at least one or possibly two previous matches before engaging either of these two boxers. O'Sullivan has under advisement a tempting offer from Tom Andrews, the Milwaukee promoter, for a Darcy bout in that city, but who the Australian's opponent is to be, has not as yet been divulged.

Browne, satisfied with his acquisition of the Garden, left this city late last evening for Montreal where he will attend a meeting of racing officials. Before leaving, however, he said that he had nothing additional to make public in regard to the Garden.

Tex Rickard, the Western promoter, admitted last night that he had learned from an authoritative source that Browne had secured control of the Garden, but added that while it would naturally terminate his negotiations in the matter, it would not necessarily end his association with local boxing competition. Rickard intimated that he was seriously considering a proposition to build an extensive boxing arena, but would not say any thing definite on this point.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, stated last night, that he had not yet received application for a boxing license for Madison Square Garden.

Leonard to Box Bloom.

The management of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn announced last night that Benny Leonard had been signed to box Phil Bloom, the Brooklyn lightweight, in a return engagement at that club next Tuesday night.

PRINCETON'S FIVE WINS BY A POINT

Tigers in Nip-and-Tuck Battle Nose Out Yale by a 20 to 19 Score.

Intercollegiate League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	3	1	.750
Princeton	3	1	.750
Yale	3	1	.750
Columbia	1	2	.333
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Cornell	1	4	.200

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Coming from behind in the last half, the Princeton basket ball five squeezed out a victory from its old-time rival, Yale, by the narrow margin of one point in a league contest here tonight. The score was 20 to 19. Although Yale led at the end of the first half, Princeton tied the score early in the second period and from then on neither team was able to gain more than a one-point lead, the margin of the score going from one side to the other in the most thrilling exhibition of basket ball ever seen on the local floor.

The brilliant field work of Paulson, the diminutive Princeton forward, and the accurate shooting of Captain Haas, with five field goals to his credit, were mainly responsible for the Tigers' victory. Princeton took the lead in the early part of the first period, Captain Haas scoring in the first few seconds of play. Then the Blue players opened up an attack that bewildered Princeton, and goals by Mallon, Kinney, and Olsen gave Yale a lead which she kept until the end of the period. After Princeton tied the score in the second half neither side was able to get the advantage until a clever goal by Paulson put Princeton ahead. Two hard shots by Olsen and Taft again changed the tide of battle, but Paulson's foul goal and a tally by Haas from the floor gave Princeton the margin that decided the game.

The lineup:

Princeton, (20.)	Position.	Yale, (19.)
Parmele	R. F.	Kinney
Paulson	L. F.	Olsen
Foster	C.	Garfield
Haas	R. G.	Taft
Rahill	L. G.	Mallon

Field goals—Princeton: Haas, 5; Rahill, Parmele, Paulson. Yale: Mallon, (3,) Kinney, (2,) Olsen, (2,) Garfield, Taft.

Foul goals—Princeton: Paulson, 4 out of 6. Yale: Kinney, 1 out of 6.

Substitutions—Princeton: Eddy for Foster, Cuneo for Rahill.

Referee—Mr. Reed of Springfield Training School. Umpire—Mr. Deering of Manhattan College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

CORNELL FIVE BEATS PENN.

Ithacans Upset the Intercollegiate Champions by 24 to 11.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cornell never gave Pennsylvania a chance to win the intercollegiate basket ball game in the armory here tonight. The Ithacans led the Quakers from the start to the end, winning by 24 to 11, and showing both superior offense and defense. The game was a big surprise to the Cornell rooters, as the champion Pennsylvania team was almost conceded the game before the start.

Dr. Sharpe tried a new lineup, the combination showing the best form of any team this season. Coach Sharpe used seven players, substituting Flock for Ortner and Barber for Stewart in the second half after Ortner and Stewart were banished for four personal fouls. Stewart and Kendall played star games for Cornell. The lineup:

Cornell (24.)	Position.	Pennsylvania, (11.)
Stewart	L. F.	Latin
Ortner	R. F.	Connolly
Fuller	C.	Jefford
Houck	L. G.	Emery
Kendall	R. G.	McNichol

Goals from field—Stewart, (2,) Ortner, Fuller, (2,) Houck, (2,) Kendall, (3,) Jefford, (2,) Emery. Goals from foul—Ortner, (3,) Flock, McNichol, (3.) Substitutions—Flock for Ortner, Barber for Stewart. Referee—Tom Thorp. Umpire—Ed Thorp. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

LADEW'S ENTRY BEST DOG.

Recently Imported Terrier Takes Honors at Queensboro K. C. Show.

Harvey S. Ladew's wire-haired fox terrier, Miss Collar Nott of Paignton, received the highest honors as best dog in the show at the annual midwinter open all-breed match show of the Queensboro Kennel Club at Link's Casino, Astoria, last night. Mr. Ladew brought the dog to this country from England only two weeks ago, and last night's contest was its first appearance in exhibition here, and the event was in the nature of a trial for the Westminster show next month. The judging was done by Vinton Breese. Mrs. Henry Hills's Pomeranian Happy Sunbright was placed as reserve. There were 225 dogs benched, and this number contested in 271 classes.

Clermont S. C.'s Show Off.

An announcement was sent out by the Clermont Sporting Club of Brooklyn last night to the effect that the club's show scheduled for tomorrow night had been canceled. The reason given was that Dick Curley, the club's matchmaker, had been unable to secure a worthy opponent for Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, who was to have appeared in the feature ten-round exhibition.

PENN MAY LOSE FOLWELL.

Authorities Unwilling to Meet Demand for $8,000 Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23. — Unless Head Coach Bob Folwell decides to reduce his terms for coaching the University of Pennsylvania football eleven next Fall there is a strong possibility that he will not return to the Red and Blue, with which he had such success during the past season.

Folwell has been in the Far West on a hunting trip, having remained behind when the team returned from the game with Oregon at Pasadena, Cal., on New Year's Day. He returned to Philadelphia tonight, and will meet the Football Committee, probably tomorrow, to discuss matters in detail. While in the West Folwell stated in positive terms that he wanted $8,000 for his services next Fall.

Wharton Sinkler, Chairman of the Football Committee, refused to discuss the situation today further than to state that no coaches had been signed for 1917. This means that the selection of the assistants is being held up to await the decision on the head coach.

While Mr. Sinkler would not commit himself on anything further pertaining to the re-engagement of Folwell, it is known that the committee is not willing to meet Folwell's figures of $8,000. It is said that the committee is willing to give a slight advance over the $5,000 paid last season, but that it will not go to as high a figure as Folwell has named.

CARTER ADVANCES ON LINKS

Dr. Gardner, Winner Last Year, Defeated in Bellcair Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 23. —The favorites for first honors in the January golf tourney at Belleair came through with one exception today. Dr. C. H. Gardner, the winner of this tourney last year, was eliminated by E. H. Boyd of Sharon, Penn. Phil Carter of Nassau and S. H. Graham, medalist, were two metropolitan winners. The latter came home in 37 after having gone out poorly and being two down to W. S. Reyburn of Washington.

The summary of the first sixteen:

Ira Holden, Cincinnati, defeated C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, Mass., 2 up; E. H. Boyd, Sharon, Penn., defeated Dr. C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 3—4; C. J. Winton, Minnekahda, defeated Thomas Morrison, Oakmont, 2—1; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, defeated D. N. Noyes, Glenview, 6—3; Philip Carter, Nassau, defeated W. S. Reyburn, Chevy Chase, 2—1; I. S. Robeson, Rochester, defeated L. B. Dickerson, Belleair, 4—1; Mr. Ingersoll, Rockford, defeated J. B. Elsman, Oakmont, by default; S. H. Graham, Greenwich, defeated H. P. Farrington, Boston, 5—4.

GANNON GETS BEST SCORE.

Upper Montclair Golfer Takes Net Prize in Pinehurst Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 23.—The four divisions of men players in the tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests played their first match round at Pinehurst today. Most of the well-known contestants from the metropolitan district, including Grantland Rice, Don Parker, and Lou Hamilton, won their matches and were among the sixteen still in line for tomorrow. The women contestants played a second qualifying round today to give some of the players who delayed handing in cards yesterday a chance to qualify for the coming match rounds. J. H. Gannon of Upper Montclair won the prize for the best net score.

SILVER CAT SHOW OPENS.

Mrs. Gilbert Wins Blue in Chinchilla Class with Ganymede.

Cats with a shade of silver in their make-up formed an attraction for a large crowd at the fourth specialty show of the Silver Society in which the garden of the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. The exhibition was held for the benefit of the New York Women's League for Animals, and will be continued today, when the best cat in the show will be chosen. Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, the judge.

Though silver was the regulation color, many cats were benched which had the dominating shade hidden by furry coats of almost inky black, and here and there in the rows of benches were apparently plain everyday tabbies which, however, had a substratum of silver to allow of their entrance into competition with the aristocrats of the feline tribe. All those exhibited were placed out of the common or garden class by the possession of pedigrees that admitted them to the inner circle of catdom.

Nearest of all to the pure silver was the chinchilla variety, and in this class the honors fell to Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert, Secretary of the society. In the open class for chinchilla males Mrs. Gilbert carried off the blue with Ganymede, a six-year-old homebred that has won many prizes. Coupled with Mrs. E. A. Griffiths, Mrs. Gilbert also garnered the chief award in the female class with Gloria Victis.

The Misses Champion of Staten Island came to the front in the class for shaded males with ch. Arden Dazzle, and in the female division the same owners scored with Moonflower ch. Lyman B. Sturgis held the whip hand in the classes for silver tabbies, capturing the open class prize for males with Commander Stripes and honors in the female division with ch. Scootch.

Mrs. A. B. Snow of Philadelphia showed the best in the smoked division, a puppy named Floo Floo, which was shown for the first time. Mrs. Norval H. Bussey, President of the society, exhibited the best shaded silver male novice in Prince Winter Puff, and the best chinchilla neuter was shown by Mrs. A. H. Churchill. The cats will be on exhibition until 10 o'clock tonight.

DEAL GETS JERSEY GOLF TITLE EVENT

State Association Awards the Tourney and Elects N. S. Schroeder President.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Golf Association, held yesterday in the office of F. H. Thomas, 71 Broadway, it was decided to hold the 1917 amateur championship tournament of the association over the links of the Deal Golf and Country Club, June 7, 8, and 9. The date was practically fixed upon by previous consultation with the officials of the Metropolitan Golf Association, as it is always the desire of the New Jersey officials to hold their tournament before the metropolitan amateur championship. It is felt that the holding of the State championship after the larger event is decided would be in the nature of an anti-climax. The Deal club was the only applicant for the championship tournament.

William Watson of Baltusrol retired as President of the association, and Nathan S. Schroeder of Englewood, Secretary through the season of 1916, was unanimously elected to fill his position. The new President answered the critics of the association, who mentioned the lack of constitution and by-laws as one of its drawbacks, by pointing to the fact that the organization had existed for many years with perfect harmony among the clubs, and new members were being added every year. Last year there were thirty-seven clubs in the association, and seven were added during 1916. One of the new members, the Houvenkopf Country Club, was in the peculiar position of having its Post Office address at Suffern, N. Y., while it pays taxes as New Jersey real estate. In this case it was adjudged to be a New Jersey course, and, as such, eligible for membership in the association.

The awarding of the championship tournament to Deal was not a surprise. Last year the same club made an application for the tournament, and stated at the time that it was ready to offer its course for future tournaments. It has been changed of late years, having lost three of the holes of the old course to the Hollywood Golf Club. It is of championship length and calibre, and is at its best just about the time when the tournament will be played.

The delegates at the meeting were C. P. Eddy, Arsola; William Watson, Baltusrol; J. E. Kelley, Deal; Nathan S. Schroeder, Englewood; Walter Brown, Essex Fells; William Erdmann, Hollywood; Oswald Kirkby, Knickerbocker; F. H. Thomas, Monmouth County; Reginald Baker, Madison; Charles T. Sweeny, North Jersey, and G. Fred Kohler, Ridgewood.

PROS TO MEET JUNE 27.

Open Golf Title Tourney to be Completed in Three Days.

Herbert Strong, Secretary of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced yesterday that the pros had decided upon the dates of June 27-29 for the holding of the open championship over the Brae Burn links, if this is agreeable to the officials of the United States Golf Association and the Brae Burn Club. As these organizations some time ago asserted that whatever date the pros agreed upon would be acceptable to them, this apparently settles the matter.

It is planned to finish the tournament in three days this year instead of the usual four days. It is expected that the qualifying round for the whole field can be held on the first day of the tournament, leaving the last two days for the final seventy-two hole test of the survivors. This is in accordance with the evident intentions of the U. S. G. A. officials with regard to the holding of the amateur championship at the Oakmont links with a correspondingly large entry list, for since the tournament is scheduled to begin on Monday, Aug. 20, it is obviously intended to make the whole field qualify on the first day, so that the tournament will come to an end on the Saturday following.

Basket Ball Game Is Postponed.

The basket ball game between the Manhattan College team and the Cathedral College quintet scheduled for the former's court last night was canceled. The game will be played on Feb. 9.

HAUBERK WINS BY A NOSE.

Captures His First Race at the New Orleans Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—Heavily-played horses finished in front in today's races at the Fair Grounds here. Four favorites won and none of those which came in first was really an outsider.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's sterling gelding, won his first victory of the meeting when he nosed Mars Cassidy out in the Audubon Handicap, the feature of today's card. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12 3-5.
Edna Kenna, H. G. Bedwell's ch. f., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Stalwart-Tincup, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Gaugel)..... 1
Jabot, J. A. Strode's b. g., aged, 115, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Dodd)..... 2
Supernal, W. P. Austin, Jr.'s ch. f., 3, 101, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 8 to 5, (Murphy)..... 3½
Sleepy Sam, Jungle Velvet, Gentlewoman, Ingot, and Burbank also ran. M. Burt Thurman scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.
Royal Interest, Mrs. J. Phillips's br. g., 5 years, 119 pounds, by Don Royal-Usury, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Buxton)....1
Hasty Cora, G. E. Chancellor's b. f., 3, 101, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Crump)..2
Uncle Jimmie, C. B. Marlman's b. g., 6, 115, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (Haynes) 3
Peachie, Energetic, Black Beauty, Pas de Chance, Tactless, and Cashup also ran. Garl scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.
Brizz, J. M. Booker's b. g., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Peter Pan-Attelle, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (J. Williams).....1½
Mico Girl, D. W. Scott's b. f., 3, 101, 4 to 1, 3 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Louder)..... 2
Lady Mildred, H. J. Sargeant's ch. f., 4, 107, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5, (Jeffcott). 3
Walter Duncan, Mr. Mack, Rio Brazos, Wat, and Wolfs Baths also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:16 3-5.
Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 4, (McDermott).....1
Mars Cassidy, C. R. Anderson's blk. g., 5, 106, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 2 to 5, (Obert)2
Brynlman, John Lowe's ch. g., aged, 103, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (Murphy)...3½
All Smiles, Opportunity, and Dr. Carman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; claiming; one mile. Time—1:49.
Herbert Temple, J. M. Booker's br. h., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Hastings-Josie L., 5 to 2, 4 to 5, and out, (Williams).....1
Gainer, Greentree Stables' ch. g., 6, 114, 2 to 1, 3 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson)...2
Dr. Larrick, H. Perkins, ch. h., 5, 104, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and even, (Murphy).....2
Ben Hampton also ran. Scratched, Yenghee.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:54 4-5.
Prime Mover, Thornhill Stable's br. h., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Ildrim-Pagoda, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (Crump).....1
Petelus, L. A. Seregni's b. g., aged, 108, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5, (Carroll).....2
Easter Greetings, W. C. Sample's ch. g., 4, 114, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson).....3
Agon, Watch Your Step, and Hops also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:58.
Flying Feet, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., aged, 111 pounds, by Woolsthorpe-Winged Sandals, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Gaugel)..1
Chivator, Fionan Stable's ch. f., 4, 99, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Koppelman)....2
Chilton King, Lee Bremmer's ch. g., aged, 108, 20 to 1, 7 to 1, and 3 to 1, (McDermott).....3
Orange, Handful, and Rustling Brass also ran. Minda and Disturber scratched.

RIDGEWOOD C. C. ELECTION.

Orcutt Chosen President—Membership Limit Raised to 300.

The Ridgewood Country Club announced yesterday the results of its annual election as follows: President, George N. Orcutt; Directors: Daniel Anthony, C. E. Merrihew, H. H. Hollister, F. J. Humphrey, G. R. Whitehead, C. L. Goodlove, Sterling Wallace and H. F. Dana. The directors of the club voted to increase the membership limit to 300, and extensive alterations are planned for the club's golf course.

W. M. G. A. Election Tomorrow.

The Women's Metropolitan Golf Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore on Thursday morning for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and selecting a site for the holding of the championship tournament. Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of the Montclair Golf Club heads the slate for the presidency of the association.

TROTTING MEETING FOR PHILADELPHIA

Grand Circuit Stewards Assign Dates and Re-elect H. K. Devereux President.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—H. K. Devereux of Thomasville, Ga., was re-elected President of the Grand Circuit at the closing session here today of the annual meeting of stewards, efforts to induce him to reconsider his refusal to run having been successful. E. W. Swisher of Columbus, Ohio, was elected Vice President, succeeding A. A. Schantz of Detroit, and W. H. Kinnan of Cleveland was elected Secretary, succeeding H. J. Kline of Cleveland. The next meeting place will be selected by President Devereux. It is expected Columbus, Ohio, will be chosen.

The new Schedule Committee will be composed of Mr. Swisher, Mr. Schantz, and Ed A. Tipton of Lexington, Ky., and the Rules Committee of Mr. Swisher, Mr. Devereux, and Edward Schoneck of Albany, N. Y.

Philadelphia was added to the list of Grand Circuit cities by the Schedule Committee. That city's application was the only one of four submitted that was favorably acted upon. Other cities requesting a meeting were Jacksonville, Peoria, and Louisville.

The season will open at Cleveland July 16, for one week, and close at Atlanta during the week of Oct. 15. The dates assigned are as follows:

Cleveland, July 16-21; July 23-Aug. 4; Kalamazoo, Aug. 6-11; Columbus, Aug. 13-18; Cleveland, Aug. 20-25; Philadelphia, Aug. 27-Sept. 1; Hartford, Sept. 3-8; Syracuse, Sept. 10-15; Columbus, Sept. 17-29; Lexington, Oct. 1-13; Atlanta, Oct. 15-20.

SPEAR DEFEATS MATHEWS.

Wins in Play-Off of Tie in Class C Billiards by 200 to 183.

George W. Spear defeated Charles P. Mathews, 200 to 183, in the play off of the tie for third place in the National Class C 18.2 billiard tournament, which was held last night at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy. Spear was in good stroke, and despite the fact that Mathews pressed him closely throughout he maintained his steadiness. As the contest progressed Spear improved his game with every stroke. The game went to forty-two innings, and the high runs and averages were: Spear—average, 4 32-42; high runs, 27—24; Mathews—average, 4 15-42; high runs, 19—18—13.

K. C. T. C. for Amateur Rule.

The Kings County Tennis Club, the oldest club in the Borough of Kings devoted entirely to tennis, has instructed its delegate to the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on Feb. 9 to vote in favor of the proposed amateur rule barring men engaged in the sporting goods business from the amateur ranks. This action was taken as a result of a unanimous vote cast in favor of supporting the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the National Association. The delegate to the meeting will be Charles Chambers.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Handlemar, 110 pounds; Narmar, 105; Class A, 104; Miss Represent, 94; Ill Savin, 110; Sanborne, 104; Pasha, 99.

SECOND RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Colonel McNab, 112 pounds; Chad Buford, 112; Louis Descants, 112; Charles B, 107; Ash Can 112; Enjoy, 92; Briggs Brother, 112; Increase, 107; Hester Smith, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Uncle Jimmie, 107 pounds; Hudas Brother, 107; Minstrel, 107; Lady Ward, 92; York Lad, 110; Energetic, 107; Little Ford, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; handicap; mile and seventy yards. Hanovia, 118 pounds; Bob Hensley, 108; Herbert Temple, 104; Syrian, 111; Hubbub, 104.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile. Disturber, 111 pounds; Mayme W, 106; Gentlewoman, 101; Kneelet, 108; Best Bib and Tucker, 103; Miss Tipperary, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Moss Fox, 110 pounds; Carlton G, 113; Will Do, 106; Triate, 116; Luke Mae, 108; Tootsie, 95.

SEVENTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Valas, 112 pounds; Whitecrown, 115; Minda, 104; Elpato, 112; Stellcliff, 108; Lady Powers, 101.

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"Now, my dear, five successive Winters is quite enough to expect of that Old Rogers Peet suit.
"They're advertising 'extra value' and for $25 you ought to pick up a dandy.
"A boy's Norfolk around $8.50 for Tom, too."

Fur overcoats, fur caps, gloves.
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You can have a Used Car renewed at our establishment. Demonstrations Given; Easy Payments.
Pierce "Six-38" Landaulette, $1,100; National, 1916, $1,900; Packard "Six-48" Sedan, $1,100.
Cadillacs "Fours," "Eights," $450 to $950; Simplex, all improvements, $2,000; Packard "Eighteen" Coupe, $650.
New Dorts, 30% discount; Overlands, $250 to $400; Oldsmobiles, 1916, "Fours," "Eights." Big Bargains!
Fords, Touring and Delivery, $150 to $250; 100 others, $150 up. New arrivals daily.
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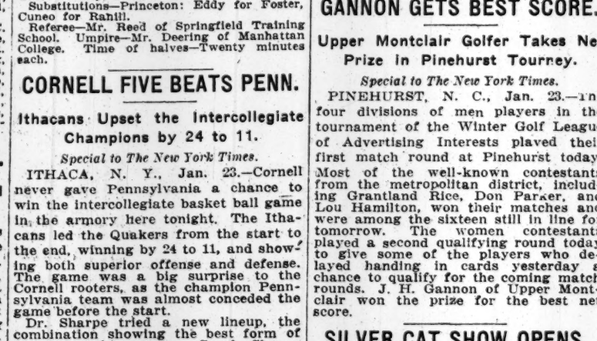

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"Meaning that new car of Brown's, I suppose. Very good—I must pull that on the wife. On the level, though, can you blame a man for being proud of a rich delivery rig like that?"

"Blame him? I should say not. I'm strong for the merchant who keeps up appearances. It means he's proud of his reputation and that means honest goods every time."

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BETHLEHEM MELON OVER $30,000,000

Directors Declare 200 Per Cent. Stock Dividend and Offer $15,000,000 Stock at Par.

NEW SHARES HAVE NO VOTES

Schwab and Associates Provide for Continued Control—Bond Issue Under Consideration.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation yesterday declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent., and at the same time authorized the sale of $15,000,000 new stock at par. When the action of the Directors is formally ratified at a special meeting for the purpose on Feb. 14 the corporation will have a total outstanding issue of common stock amounting to $60,000,000 upon which dividends of 10 per cent. a year are to be paid. The present common stock capital is $15,000,000, and dividends of 20 per cent. were paid upon the issue last year.

The Bethlehem "melon cutting" will bring to each present holder of 100 shares a dividend of 200 more shares, and if he subscribes for his pro rata portion of the shares to be offered for subscription he will get 100 additional shares for $10,000. Yesterday's quotations for the old stock ranged from $450 to $430 per share, and on the Curb dealings in the new stock on a "when issued" basis were put through at prices extending from $140 a share to $131, the latter being the final quotation. The $15,000,000 stock to be offered for subscription has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co.

While the new stock is to participate in earnings on the same basis as the old, an important difference will exist in that the forthcoming stock will not possess voting power. It will be called "Class B common." When Charles M. Schwab, head of the corporation, was asked after the meeting of Directors why this provision had been made, he replied that certain valid reasons rendered it necessary, but declined to comment further.

"I may say," said he, "that control of the Bethlehem will never pass out of my hands and the hands of my associates."

The present common and preferred, amounting all told to $30,000,000, now enjoy equal voting rights. Mr. Schwab and several friends own a majority of the stocks, and the issue of $45,000,000 new shares without voting privileges leaves the control undisturbed in any way. It was learned in quarters of authority that one reason why Mr. Schwab and those close to him in the Bethlehem management arranged to keep the current voting privilege unchanged was because he is under obligation to the British Government through assurances that he would dominate the corporation through stock ownership until certain contracts for munitions were filled. Another reason mentioned in the Street was based on the contentions of holders of the $15,000,000 preferred stock that their voting rights would be impaired if the common stock was expanded greatly without a corresponding increase of the preferred, unless the new stock possessed no vote. A third was said to have its roots in the insistence of minority shareowners that assurance be given them that Mr. Schwab's control and management would be practically guaranteed for the future.

The corporation's net earnings in 1916, before interest charges and depreciation were accounted for, amounted to $61,717,329, compared with $23,782,784 in 1915. This was far and away the greatest increase in Bethlehem's history. From this $3,772,575 was deducted for interest, and the exceptionally large sum of $14,350,785 was charged off for depreciation. In the preceding year the depreciation charge was less than one-third as great. The addition to surplus from the year's income was $43,593,988, and the total surplus at the end of the year aggregated $63,239,398, compared with $18,778,390 at the end of 1915. Orders on the books on Jan. 1 totaled $193,500,000, exceeding those of a year before by about $18,000,000.

Mr. Schwab said in a statement after the meeting that a bond issue was under contemplation, although the policy of drawing upon earnings for additions and betterments would still be pursued.

"While the earnings and the proceeds of the $15,000,000 of new common stock are deemed adequate for all present capital requirements," he asserted, "the board, desiring to make adequate provision for the future without calling too heavily upon the stockholders, has determined that it would be advisable to provide in due course for the creation of a new first and refunding mortgage which shall authorize, under suitable restrictions, the issue of bonds as shall be necessary from time to time. Authority for the creation of this mortgage may be asked of the stockholders at the annual meeting in April."

The increase of capital, Mr. Schwab said, was made necessary because of large appropriations from earnings to construction and working capital. "The corporation proposes to continue the policy of judicious additions to its investments in plant and working capital," he added, "in order to take advantage of the profitable opportunities for additional business which are offered, and to continue its policy of organizing for the production of a widely diversified commercial output in large volume at the lowest possible cost.

"The board declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent. upon the existing common stock of $15,000,000, payable April 2, to stockholders of record March 15, and adopted a resolution declaring that, in case of the increase of the common stock to $60,000,000 by the issue of $45,000,000 additional common stock as proposed, the regular dividends upon the $60,000,000 of common stock for the next succeeding three quarterly periods of the year would be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The board deems it wise to defer until the end of the year its decision as to the advisability of an extra cash dividend from the profits of war orders."

The usual annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock was voted by the Directors, to be paid in quarterly installments. The payment dates will be announced later.

BERNSTORFF TO CHEMISTS.

Indication That Germany Does Not Take Chemical Progress Here Seriously.

A report by Secretary of Commerce Redfield telling of the great progress in the development of the chemical industry in the United States since the start of the war was followed at the convention of the American Druggists Syndicate in Long Island City yesterday by the reading of a message from Count von eBrnstorff, the German Ambassador, in which he said he believed the trade of America with Germany after the war would be greater than before. This was taken by some of the chemists as indicating that Germany did not take seriously chemical development in this country.

Mr. Redfield's report said that while in 1915 the country had exported $27,000,000 worth of chemical manufactures, in 1916 it exported drugs, dyes, and chemicals to a value of $124,000,000.

"In California," the report said, "more than twenty new products have been developed. Before the war our annual domestic productions of aniline, the most important coal tar intermediate, was 800 tons, while we imported 2,000 tons. Today we are manufacturing this product at the rate of 20,000 tons a year. Much is employed in our rubber works and also in explosive factories. The bulk of the output, however, serves for the production of the various standard dyes."

Hudson Maxim protested against the award to Hadsfield's of Liverpool of the contract for the manufacture of sheils for the American Navy and urged the erection of a tariff wall to protect the new industries of America from the "invasion of the products of cheap European labor at the close of the war."

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market continued to move in a feverish manner, with price changes irregular. The new-crop months were relatively firmer than the May position and a gradual narrowing of differences appears to be in progress. The export demand was slow and sales for the day were estimated at 200,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.10; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.21; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.20¾, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.87¾	1.84½	1.87⅞	1.87	1.36
July	1.54¾	1.52	1.52¾	1.53¼	1.26¼
September	1.38½	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	1.36½	..

CORN.

The corn market showed a firm undertone during the greater part of the day owing to further bullish advices from Argentina and the presence of an export demand. The decline in wheat, however, exerted more or less influence, and after an early advance of ½c to ⅝c, prices eased off and closed net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Receipts were larger at primary points, although it was said that country offers were not large. Export sales for the day were estimated at 700,000 bushels. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.02	1.01	1.01¾	1.01¾	70
July	1.00⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞	79¼

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were influenced by the action of wheat and corn, closing ⅝c to ½c lower, after having shown an early advance. There was said to be a good cash demand in the West, and exporters reported sales of about 500,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 67@68c; No. 2 white, 66@66½c; No. 3 white, 67@67½c; No. 4 white, 66½@67c; fancy clipped white, 68@71½c; ordinary clipped white, 67½@70c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	58⅞	58	58	58⅝	53½
July	56¼	53¾	55⅝	55⅞	49¾

PROVISIONS.

Reports of strength in the foreign markets, together with an upturn in the price of live hogs, imparted a firmer tone to the provision list. Total receipts of live hogs at interior points were 130,000 head, including 24,000 head at Chicago, 14,000 head at Kansas City, and 16,000 head at Omaha. Estimated for today at Chicago were 67,000 head.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	16.25	16.05	16.22	15.80	10.00
May	16.62	16.32	16.55	16.25	10.60
Ribs—					
January	15.37	15.35	15.37	15.15	10.82
May	15.75	15.52	15.67	15.45	11.15
Pork—					
January	..	..	31.00	30.40	20.45
May	20.87	29.30	29.82	29.20	20.52

COTTONSEED OIL.

Covering by shorts in the January position sent that month up 1c per pound to 13.50c., closing 50 points net higher, while the other positions were up 12 to 16 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.00@.....	12.70
January	13.50	12.90	13.20@13.50	12.50
February	..	..	12.40@12.70	12.50
March	12.50	12.40	12.47@12.49	12.32
April	..	..	12.34@12.40	12.18
May	12.36	12.27	12.34@12.35	12.18
June	..	..	12.33@12.35	12.18
July	12.37	12.28	12.34@12.36	12.20
August	12.35	12.20	12.33@12.35	12.21

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet again yesterday, with fluctuations comparatively narrow and irregular. The opening was unchanged to 3 points higher, and active months sold about 3 to 6 points above Monday's closing figures during the early trading. Slight reactions followed, with the close quiet, net 2 points higher to 1 point lower. Sales were estimated at 21,000 bags. The local spot market was quiet with Rio grades unchanged on the basis of 10c for 7s, while Santos was at a shade lower at 10¾c for 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.32@8.40	8.40
February	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.43
March	8.50	8.48	8.46@8.48	8.47
April	..	..	8.50@8.52	8.50
May	8.58	8.56	8.56@8.57	8.54
June	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.57
July	8.66	8.62	8.62@8.63	8.60
August	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.65
September	8.73	8.73	8.70@8.72	8.70
October	..	..	8.76@8.78	8.75
November	..	..	8.80@8.82	8.80
December	8.85	8.85	8.85@8.87	8.85

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened irregular, 6 points lower to 1 point higher. There was a fair volume of business transacted, with considerable liquidation in February and March. The close showed net losses ranging from 2 to 6 points, with total sales estimated at about 12,500 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	4.34	4.30	4.28@4.32	4.34	..
February	4.00	3.96	3.97@3.98	4.03	..
March	3.93	3.91	3.91@3.92	3.94	..
April	..	..	3.91@3.93	3.94	..
May	3.95	3.92	3.92@3.93	3.94	..
June	..	..	3.95@3.96	3.97	..
July	4.00	3.97	3.97@3.99	4.01	..
August	..	..	3.99@4.01	4.01	..
September	4.02	4.01	4.00@4.02	4.02	..
October	..	..	3.90@3.92	3.92	..
November	..	..	3.82@3.86	3.84	..
December	..	..	3.74@3.78	3.75	..

The market for refined sugar was quiet and unchanged, with trading of a hand-to-mouth character. Prices were listed at 6.75c for fine granulated, by all refiners. Raw sugar was easier, and centrifugals were available at 4½c cost and freight without attracting a buying interest. Spot quotations were nominally unchanged. Quotations, based on last sales, were as follows: Centrifugal, 5.20c; molasses, 4.33c; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 11,604 packages. A better movement in nearly all classes of stock, and the market has a firmer tone with an advance of 2c on grades from fine firsts up to strictly fancy. There is a little export inquiry which gives added strength to the position. Renovated quiet. Ladles and packing stock still favor the buyer. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 40½@41c; extras, (92 score,) 39½@40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 34½@38½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@34c; thirds, 31½@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42c; extras, 40½@41c; firsts, 35@39½c; seconds, 33@34½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 37@37½c; extras, 36½@36¾c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 32@33c; thirds, 31@32c; dairy, tubs, finest, 38@38½c; good to prime, 34½@37c; common to fair, 29@34c; renovated, extras, 35½@34c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, extra, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27½@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,839 cases. There was fair trading under the calls on the Exchanges, with a fair amount of stock taken at 41@41½c for firsts. These prices were quoted at the close, but the trading from store was rather quiet and the outside figure extreme. Storage eggs are a shade firmer, with a few sales of exceptionally prime quality up to 37½c, although the bulk of the business is still in range of 36@37c, with some inferior lots offering lower. Nearby white eggs are quiet and there is still some accumulation on hand, but the moderate trading reported is generally in the ranges quoted, although top figures are more extreme. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 43c; extra firsts, 42c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds and lower grades, 38@40c; refrigerator firsts, 37@37½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 48@50c; ordinary to good, 44@47c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 43@48c; nearby pullet eggs, whites, 40@42c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 44@46c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 48@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 40@43c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Probably rain Wed. and Thurs.; moderate easterly winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., except probably rain in extreme n.; moderate easterly winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Probably rain Wed.; Thurs. clearing and colder; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Tenn.—Probably rain Wed.; Thurs. overcast and colder.

Ky.—Overcast Wed.; Thurs. fair and colder.

Ind.—Overcast Wed., colder at night; Thurs. probably fair and colder; fresh s. shifting to w. winds.

Ohio—Overcast Wed. and Thurs.; colder Thurs.; fresh s. shifting to w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast Wed., probably snow flurries near the Lakes, colder at night; Thurs. fair; fresh westerly winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast and colder Wed.; Thurs. fair and continued cold; fresh westerly winds.

La.—Cloudy Wed., occasional rain on coast; Thurs. unsettled.

Ark.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs. fair and colder.

Okla.—Fair Wed.; colder in w.; Thurs. fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; colder in n. w.; Thurs. fair except cloudy on coast, colder in n.

W. Tex.—Fair and colder Wed.; Thurs. fair.

Ill. and Mo.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder in n. and w. Wed.

Wis.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed. in s. and s.; warmer Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed.; warmer in n. w. Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair and continued cold Wed.; Thurs. fair and warmer.

S. Dak.—Fair and cold Wed.; Thurs. fair and warmer.

Kan.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; colder Wed.

ACTION ON RAILWAY BILLS.

Commerce Committee May Decide Today on Legislative Program.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Tomorrow is likely to decide the fate in this session of Congress of the Administration program for the prevention of future transportation strikes. The interstate Commerce Committee plans at its session tomorrow morning to decide what measures, if any, it will report to Congress to settle this problem. It has had the question under consideration ever since the session opened, when the President recommended to Congress the adoption of measures to supplement the action of the Adamson eight-hour law, chief among which were two bills, one prohibiting strikes and lockouts pending a Government investigation and report, and the other giving the President the right to take over and operate roads under the military power in cases of "national emergency."

The President let it be known today that he was confident his railway program would be enacted into law. Senator Newlands, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who introduced the bills in the Senate, was also optimistic. The Senate Steering Committee voted today that "railway legislation" should be on the "preferred list" of measures to be enacted at this session.

It now seems probable that the program adopted will consist of a measure authorizing a Government board to investigate railway labor disputes and make a report on its findings solely to get the facts before the public and permit public opinion to form a fair estimate of the case, but without any restraining power on either side in the dispute, and another bill prohibiting the physical obstruction of trains during strikes.

W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and L. E. Sheppard, Acting President of the Order of Railway Conductors, testified today before the House Commerce Committee in opposition to the Adamson bill.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Forty-two corporations, having aggregate capital of $4,377,750, were chartered today. They include:

Bankers Underwriting Corporation, realty, stocks, bonds, auditing, $2,000,000; R. P. and R. E. Monhana, R. E. Barber, 2,011 Morris Av., Bronx.

G. R. Kinney Co., Inc., boots, shoes, rubbers, 15,000 shares $100 each, 30,000 shares no par value; carry on business with $1,000,000; tax paid $2,250; R. M. Otis, E. H. Kroon, G. R. Kinney, 283 Broadway.

Edna Blanch Showalter Co., Inc., finance, manage, agent for Edna Blanche Showalter Productions, moving pictures, $100,000; M. Horowitz, C. M. Rosenthal, J. M. Baum, 35 Nassau St.

Schoharie Valley Light and Power Corporation, Esperance, transportation, electricity for light, heat, power, $100,000; F. M. Landers, E. C. and S. Grantier, Esperance.

Economy Linen Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Inc., (consolidation Economy Linen Supply and Steam Laundry with Careful Steam Laundry Co.,) $75,000; S. Liss, L. Tropp, Sl. Turitz, 630 East 92 St.

Schmitt Realty Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, $50,000; W. G. and L. G. Schmitt, 340 Madison Av.

Fore Golf Corporation, publish golf periodicals, 100 shares $100 each, 150 shares no par value, carry on business with $10,750; W. C. Freeman, P. C. Pulver, H. B. Martiu, Bayside.

Breeze-Montant Motors, Inc., garage, storage, machinery, supplies, appliances, $50,000; W. E. Butler, R. P. Breese, L. T. Montant 30 East 42 St.

Binghamton Sand and Gravel Co., Lestershire, name, quarry sand, gravel, stone, coal, construction, $20,000; G. D. Gould, G. W. Glick, O. Mattnys, Johnson City.

Harry Unwin, Inc., Brooklyn, self-propelled vehicles, $20,000; S. Robertson, W. H. Foster, H. Unwin, 143 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

Tennis and Squash Holding Corporation, Glen Cove, realty, 60 shares no par value, carry on business with $50,000; A. Martin, H. L. Maxwell, A. W. Rossiter, Glen Cove.

Alton Textile Co., Inc., dress goods, fabrics, $20,000; W. Marks, S. L. Lipkin, J. Berg, 36 Union Square.

Olsen, Lee & Stray, Inc., Brooklyn, outfitters, $10,000; O. Stray, P. I. Lee, O. J. Olsen, 73 Havana Place, Brooklyn.

The Mohawk Star Laundry Co., Inc., Schenectady, laundry, $20,000; A. L. Freeman, N. M. and C. F. Jenne, 263 Mohawk Av., Scotia.

A. M. Novelty Co., Inc., novelties, toys, specialties, $25,000; H. Levy, J. S. Apfel, M. Mendelson, 1,543 Minford Place, Bronx.

Walthen Silk Mills, Inc., textiles, $10,000; H. E. Cohen, R. and W. B. Friend, 122 East 25th St.

Maple Lodge Farm Co., Inc., groceries, delicatessen, dairy, products, $10,000; E. L., M. L., and J. C. Travis, 601 West 125th St.

Manifold Heater Co., Inc., Cortland, carbon remover for auto industry, $10,000; G. D. Donovan, F. G. Schappert, J. H. McCormick, 3,405 Broadway, Manhattan.

Lowy-Seidenberg Co., Inc., bed springs, furniture, household appliances, $10,000; H. C. Seidenberg, B. and M. Lowy, 18 East 20th St.

Seidenberg-Lowy Patent Bed Spring Corp., same purposes, $10,000; same Directors as above.

Cow-Cole Co., Inc., dry knit goods, $10,000; J. W. Bowen, C. E. Prettyman, C. Blandy, Jr., 143 West 121st St.

American Maritime Co., Inc., elevating, storage, wharfage, ship chandlers, commission, $10,000; S. G. Hamett, A. Fuchs, W. H. Man, Plainfield, N. J.

L. Spiegel Co., Inc., groceries, dry goods, notions, drugs, $5,000; I. Bernstein, A. Hochroth, L. Spiegel, 917 Longwood Av.

International Peroxide Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chemicals, $5,000; J. R. Levine, I. Heitler, W. Wisch, 45 Malta St., Brooklyn.

Arnold & Nordin, Inc., designers of mantelpieces, decorative work, fireplace accessories, $8,000; C. C. Combs, W. B. Denton, E. W. Still, Jr., 1,543 St. Nicholas Av.

Common Sense Muslin Underwear Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, underwear, $10,000; J. Dimond, D. S., and J. D. Murden, 12 South Hamilton St., Poughkeepsie.

Worcester Holding Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; L. D. Wilensky, M. L. and S. M. Karon, 725 Riverside Drive.

Novotny Bros., Inc., bakery, garage, $5,000; R. E. Weldon, J. I. and F. J. Novotny, 2,124 8th Av.

S. Pearlstein & Co., Inc., ladies' cloaks, suits, millinery supplies, $5,000; C. Broarwein, S. J. and I. S. Pearlstein, 20 West 27th St.

E. C. Holding Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, $5,000; D. Falco, A. and E. Califno, 220 Washington Av.

Homer's Garage, Inc., Schenectady, autos, garages, $5,000; H. E. Blodget, M. and H. Feltenberger, 172 McClellan St., Schenectady.

Authorizations.—Globe Scale Vending Co., Wilmington, Del., weighing scales, automatic slot machines, merchandise, $1,000,000. Representative—T. J. Myers, 1 Wall St., New York.

Bloch Go-Cart Co., Philadelphia, Penn., baby and toy carriages, vehicles, invalids' chairs, $5,000. Representative—Frederick Leis, New York Furniture Exchange, Lexington Av.

Sandow Motor Truck Co., Inc., Portland, Me., autos, motor vehicles, $200,000. Representative—John J. Jansen, Jr., 37 Wall St., Manhattan.

United Mercantile Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., merchandise, coin slot machines, brokerage, $500,000. Representative—Dudley McAdow, 1 Wall St., New York.

The Sterling Brass Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, brass goods, specialties, $35,000. Representative—Theodore D. Werner, 85 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

Capital Increase.—Mid-Continent Consolidated Oil and Utilities Corpn., Millbrook, 1,500 shares, to 150,000 shares, to carry on business $7,500 to $750,000, (tax paid $7,42b.)

Voluntary Dissolutions.—The Terpezone Co., Manhattan; G. & C. Electrical Co., Brooklyn.

Merger.—De Lima, Correa & Cortissoz, Inc., with De Lima, Cortissoz & Co., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.—Charters filed: Reed Distributing Company, Paterson, manufacture chemicals of all kinds, $50,000; Richard S. Colfax of Pompton, and Henry M. Vanburen and Joseph R. Lambert of Paterson.

Diez Cigar Company, Elizabeth, deal in real estate, $25,000; Joseph Haas of New York, Elias Tunis of Brooklyn, and N. W. Sargent of Jersey City.

Shaper Elevator Company, Jersey City, manufacture elevators, &c., $75,000; F. D. Shaper of Newark, Adam Steer of New York, Philip Halpen of Kearny.

New Jersey Dyestuffs Corporation, Paterson, manufacture dyestuffs, &c., $25,000; Rudolph Schneider, Robert Rieser, and Nathan Marcus of Hoboken.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—Charters filed: Empire Refining Company, acquire gas and oil bearing and mineral land and to develop the same, $10,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey, local Dover, Del., incorporators.

Holland Machine Company, Inc., manufacture electric motors and electric machinery of all kinds; Leonard L. Wetmore, Frank W. Walton, Alexander H. Jackson, all of New York.

Universal Can Corporation, manufacture cans, boxes, $1,500,000; F. B. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Brasilian Cocoanut Products Corporation, import and export and deal in and with cocoanuts and cocoanut products, $150,000; V. C. Bogardue, H. H. Walker, M. Friedenberg, all of New York.

Capital Increase: Carbo-Nitrates Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., $5,000,000 to $7,500,000.

BRISBANE'S DIRE WARNING.

He Says He Has Been Told Stocks Will Drop 50 Per Cent. After War.

Stocks in this country are going off 50 per cent. at the close of the war, Arthur Brisbane said prominent men had told him, in a speech which he made last night before the newspaper section of the Advertising Club, 47 West Twenty-fifth Street. Mr. Brisbane spoke on "Co-operation Among Newspapers."

"After the war," he said, "many of the companies won't be able to pay dividends unless they get a tariff. But I have been warned that if all the newspapers told the truth about the situation a panic would be started.

"New securities in the United States of 1,200 out of 350,000 companies represent $3,752,000,000. The Governments of Europe have issued $70,000,000,000 in bonds. Bethmann Hollweg's speech took the big financial men by surprise, and then came Wilson's peace note, which astounded them because he had violated all traditions by sending it first to the European powers before it was sent to Wall Street."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:03|Moon sets..7:07

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:17	8:50	2:06	2:45
Governors Island	8:38	9:13	2:33	3:14
Hell Gate	10:23	11:02	4:34	5:04

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 23.

SS Rotti, Lourenco Marquez, Dec. 19.
SS Santurce, Boston, Jan. 18.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Jan. 20.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick, Jan. 20.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 20.
SS Crown of Cordova, Jan. 19.
SS Santa Clara, Havana, Jan. 8.
SS Aral, Cardiff, Jan. 6.
SS Dochra, Boston, Jan. 20.
SS H. T. Scott, Brunfields, Dec. 14.
SS Vigilancia, Lisbon, Jan. 9.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Jan. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Jan. 14
†Rundam	Falmouth	Jan. 12
*Saxonia	Liverpool	Jan. 13
California	Glasgow	Jan. 14
Lansing	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Tuemis	Cristobal	Jan. 1
Black Prince	Santos	Dec. 23
Lowther Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Jan. 2
Virginie	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Mar Negro	Seville	Jan. 4
Ohio	Cardiff	Jan. 4
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Marchioness of Bute	Havre	Jan. 4
Asp	Havre	Jan. 4
Colingham	Havre	Jan. 5
Commewijne	Haiti	Jan. 16
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 14
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 21
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 18
El Monte	Galveston	Jan. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

Arizonan	Genoa	Jan. 8
Cascapa	Santa Marta	Jan. 16
Prins Fredrik Hendrik	Haiti	Jan. 16
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 22
Steinstad	Cristobal	Jan. 14
Comus	New Orleans	Jan. 29

DUE FRIDAY.

†Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Basse Terre	Bordeaux	Jan. 9
Pennorval	Havre	Jan. 9
City of Savannah	Savannah	Jan. 23
Maracaibo	Mayaguez	Jan. 20
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 20

DUE SATURDAY.

Andree	La Pallice	Jan. 9
Northern	La Pallice	Jan. 10
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Vigilancia	Lisbon	Jan. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Sixaola	Kingston	Jan. 23
Corcoal	Puerto Cabello	Jan. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Jan. 25

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Jan. 20
Morro Castle	Havana	Jan. 23
Panama	San Juan	Jan. 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Calamares	Havana	Jan. 26
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Huntsman	Jacksonville	Jan. 24
Stephen R. Jones	Montevideo	Dec. 30

DUE TUESDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	Jan. 21
Havana	Havana	Jan. 27
Raphael	Bahia	Jan. 27
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 27

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Dante Alighieri, Naples	6:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Iowan, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hawaiian, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Tuemis, Cristobal	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Matura, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Afghan Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Runa, Guantanamo	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Quano, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tague, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvanian, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Helen, Porto Rico	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampico	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Idaho, Hull	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

HelligOlav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	8:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Philadelphia, Turk's Island	——	3:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Grove, San Juan	——	1:00 P.M.
Adonis, Haiti	——	12:00 M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, (especially addressed only,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Finland.....Jan. 25
Netherlands, Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,)—Ryndam.....Jan. 27
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....Jan. 27
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,)—Bergensfjord.....Jan. 27
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine.

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Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing the investment of Savings Bank and Trust Funds in New York State, also the

1917 Official List

of bonds which we believe to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published

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$200,000
CITY OF HALIFAX
5% Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1951
Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1st and July 1st, payable in New York

Halifax is the capital of the Province of Nova Scotia and the most important Canadian port on the Atlantic Ocean.

Price 100 and Interest

Circular upon application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

Listed Bond

First Mortgage on 500 miles at $15,000 per mile. Interest being earned over 5 times. At market to yield 5.30%.
Circular
W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York.

$200,000
CITY OF HALIFAX
5% Gold Bonds
Due January 1, 1951
Principal and semi-annual interest, January 1st and July 1st, payable in New York

Halifax is the capital of the Province of Nova Scotia and the most important Canadian port on the Atlantic Ocean.

Price 100 and Interest

Circular upon application

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Volume of Trading Much Reduced — The Demand for Bonds.

The life into which the stock market was stirred on Monday by the President's address to the Senate on plans to guarantee the peace of the world after this war is over, was lacking in yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange. Incidentally the range of prices was much narrower, taking the market as a whole, although some individual issues, prominent in the day's dealings, showed wide changes. Most of these, as it happened, were found among the declines. Opinion regarding the President's address differed very widely, but few people in the financial district found any fresh reason yesterday for looking upon the President's momentous proposals as likely to exert immediate effect upon the market.

In brokerage circles one heard more of the procedure before the Rules Committee of the House, which was holding a session in New York in its inquiry into the alleged leak in respect to President Wilson's peace note, than of the address which he made to the Senate the day before yesterday. The two things are not to be compared in importance, but brokers talked more of the lesser thing because it was much nearer to their own affairs. The Street was somewhat surprised by the request which the committee addressed to the Stock Exchange that it cause its members to produce a record of all their transactions for the period covered by the committee's investigation. That is information of a sort for which previous committees have looked to the individual Stock Exchange houses rather than to the Stock Exchange itself. The Governing Committee has very wide powers in dealing with its own membership, but it disclaims the power to compel members of the Stock Exchange to produce records for other than the Stock Exchange's own use.

With these matters to consider the Street paid relatively little attention to the stock market itself. The result was seen in the decline in the day's dealings to less than one-half of the previous day's total. Activity was much better maintained in the bond department than in stocks. That was in keeping with the tendency in that quarter of the market since the beginning of the new year, when reinvestment demand coupled with increased general interest in the bond market, due in part to the recent unsettlement of the stock market, led to considerable activity and to a substantial forward movement in bond prices.

Just now the market is being called upon to absorb a considerable volume of the new issues, including the recently announced $250,000,000 British credit, and one need hardly expect to hear of the heavy over-subscription of all of these issues. That is not needed either for the success of these issues themselves, nor as proof of the substantial character of the general bond demand which is evident enough from the general character of the trading in bonds during the last fortnight.

It is interesting to note that in the plan announced by the Bethlehem Steel directors yesterday stock is to be used to raise the additional money which the company requires, contrary to the earlier report that bonds would be put out for this purpose. This seems the more desirable method of financing for industrial companies, which by the extraordinary character of their orders in these times are confronted with the need of obtaining additional capital despite the very high scale to which their earnings have been advanced.

LONDON TRADING NARROW.

Wilson's Speech Discussed with Interest on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Maturing Treasury bills increased money supplies today. Discount rates were quiet. Russian and French Treasury bills were in good demand.

Business on the Stock Exchange was restricted to neutral bonds and oil stocks. Russian mines, and Argentine rails at steady prices. The French loan and coppers hardened, but the gilt-edged section was practically neglected. American securities declined in sympathy with New York. President Wilson's speech was discussed with interest, but it had no effect on the market.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs 65 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Collateral Loans.

CALL.		TIME.	
High	2¼	Sixty days	2¼@3
Low	1¾	Ninety days	2¾@3
Last	1¾	Four months	3
Renewals	2¼	Six months	3

BANK ACCEPTANCES. 3 @3¼

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days. 2¼@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days. 2¼@2⅜

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days. 3
4 to 6 months. 3@3½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months. 3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	—.0005
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	
Cables	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	5.83⅛	
Marks—				
Demand	67.25	67.25	67.25	—0.12½
Cables	67.31¼	67.31¼	67.31¼	—0.12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Checks.	Cable.
4.8965 London	4.75¾	4.76⅛	
5.1825 Paris	5.84⅞	5.83⅛	
95.28 Berlin	67.25	67.31¼	
20.20 Austria	63¼	65	
China—	112⅜	112¾	
Hongkong	56.00	56.10	
Peking	105¾	106	
Shanghai	89.00	89.12½	
19.295 Greece	84.00	84.12½	
40.19 Holland	20.05	20.05	
32.44 India—	111½	112	*40.81¼
Bombay	32.25	32.37½	
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½	
5.1826 Italy	7.13	7.13	
49.84 Japan—	103¾	104	
Kobe	50.75	50.87½	
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½	
50.00 Philippine Islands—	97	98½	50.87½
Manila	52¼	52¾	
51.45 Russia	51¼	52	
20.79 Scandinavia—	62¾	63¾	
Copenhagen	27.55	27.65	
Stockholm	29.50	29.60	
Christiania	27.95	28.10	
19.205 Spain	21.10	21.30	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½	
32.44 Rio	28.75	28.87½	
5.1826 Switzerland	5.63	5.61¾	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¾	$4.70
*Plus ¼.			

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $620,111,252; balance, $29,106,545; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $511,634; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,371,252.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount to par; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 3-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 76¼c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 56@62c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$12,095,124	$114,889,628
Int. internal rev.	20,319,106	224,560,614
Ord. internal rev.	3,345,432	23,352,210
Income tax		
Miscellaneous	4,289,758	30,522,277
Total receipts	$40,049,422	$402,854,730
Excess of ord. disburs. over ord. receipts	20,812,478	141,406,721
Excess of total disburs. over total receipts	20,877,492	146,798,371
Expenditures	60,861,805	548,961,452

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	359,982	455,742	145,646
Year to date	13,258,637	12,721,031	3,887,353

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
56	56⅛	200	Acme Tea	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	—1¼
72	76	900	Ajax Rubber	73	75	73	75	+1
9¼	9⅞	900	Alaska Gold Mines	9¼	10¼	9¼	10	+⅝
7⅞	7¾	200	Alaska Juneau	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
27¼	28	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
84	85	300	Allis-Chl. Mfg. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+⅜
92¼	93½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼	+⅝
102⅜	103¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1
93½	94	2,000	Am. Beet Sugar	93¾	94¼	93¾	94	+1
46¾	46⅞	1,900	Am. Can	46¾	47⅛	46¾	46⅞	
100	111	200	Am. Can pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	—¼
67½	68¼	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	—¼
117	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	+⅝
49¾	50	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	49¾	50⅜	49½	49½	+¼
100½	101	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	+¼
121	128	200	Am. Express	123¼	123¼	123	123	—3¼
13¼	14	200	Am. H. & Leather	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	—⅛
70	70½	1,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	70	70⅝	69½	70¼	—¾
29	29⅜	400	Am. Ice Securities	30	30	29½	29⅝	—⅛
101¼	101⅞	1,800	Am. Linseed	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	—¼
51½	53	900	Am. Linseed pf	52¾	53¼	52	52	—1
76¾	77	1,100	Am. Locomotive	77⅜	78	76⅝	76⅝	—⅛
106	107	100	Am. Locomotive pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	—½
107	107⅛	10,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	107¼	108¼	106¾	107⅛	—⅛
110¾	117⅜	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	117	117	117	117	+⅛
100¾	101	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99¾	100	99¾	100	+⅛
98	98½	1,000	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	98	98¼	98	98	+⅛
126	126¼	1,800	Am. Tel. & Tel	126½	126⅞	126½	126⅞	+⅝
216	218¼	200	Am. Tobacco	218½	218½	218½	218½	+¾
108	109	200	Am. Tobacco pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	+¾
		50	Am. Tob. pf. new	100	100	100	100	
46	47	300	Am. Woolen	46½	46¾	46¾	46¾	+⅜
45½	46	400	Am. Writing P. pf	46	46	46¾	46¾	+⅜
37¾	38	1,100	Am. Zinc L. S	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	—⅝
82	82½	9,800	Anaconda Copper	82⅝	83¼	82¼	82¼	—⅝
74½	76¼	1,100	Associated Oil	75⅞	77⅜	75¾	75¾	—2½
105	105⅞	1,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	104⅞	105¾	104⅝	105¼	+⅜
118⅝	119	10,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	99	99	+⅛
64	64⅜	400	At., Gulf & W. I	120½	121	118	118½	—1¼
54⅝	55	3,500	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	65	65	64¾	64¾	—¾
81½	81⅝	1,500	Baldwin Loco	56	56	54¾	54¾	—1¾
74½	75¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	81¾	82	81½	81½	—¾
1¼	1¾	100	Baltimore & O. pf	75	75	75	75	+1
425	430	2,000	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
130	135	800	Bethlehem Steel	450	450	420	430	—1
70⅜	77	17,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	130	133	130	133	+5
9½	10	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	8	8¼	7¾	7¾	—⅛
92½	94	200	Brown Shoe pf	93	93	93	93	+⅛
48⅝	48¾	900	Burns Brothers	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	+¼
28	28¼	7,500	Butte & Superior	40	40	40	40	
59¾	60	500	California Petrol	28	29¼	28	28¼	+¼
162	163	100	California Pet. pf	60¼	62	59¾	59¾	—¼
88½	89	5,000	Canadian Pacific	161¾	161¾	161¾	161¾	+¾
100	101¼	200	Central Leather Co	89	89½	88¼	88¼	—¾
13	13½	200	Chandler Motor Co	101	101¼	101	101¼	+¼
89¾	90	600	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	—⅛
124½	124⅞	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	90¾	90¾	89¾	89¾	—⅝
124	125	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	+⅛
32	32⅛	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	123	123	123	123	
24¾	25	2,400	C., R. I. & P. cfs. of d	31	31	31	31	—⅛
54	54½	2,700	Chile Copper	32	32¼	32	32¼	+⅛
49¾	47	1,300	Chino Copper	24¼	25	24¼	25	+⅝
56	57½	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	54	54¾	54	54½	+⅛
45¼	46	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	47	47	46¾	46¾	
17½	17⅝	6,000	Columbia Gas	56	56	56	56	—¼
131½	133	300	Con. Inst. Cal. Min	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	—⅛
102½	104½	400	Consolidated Gas	132¾	133	132¾	133	+¼
103	106	3,500	Continental Insur	56	56	54	54	—2
23¾	24	200	Corn Products Ref	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	—⅛
61½	63½	2,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	103	103	103	103	
40¾	50	5,000	Crucible Steel	64¼	64¼	63¼	63¾	—¼
94½	95	700	Cuba Cane Sugar	50	51	49¾	49¾	—¼
27	28	300	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	94½	94¾	94¼	94¼	—¼
214	220	400	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	38	38	35	35	—3
5	7	600	Distillers Secur	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
65	66	100	Dome Mines	21	21½	21	21½	—⅛
67	68	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	—⅛
246	250	100	Elec. Storage Bat	66	66	66	66	+1
168	169	42	Erie 1st pf	47½	47½	47½	47½	
123½	124	100	General Chemical	250	250½	250	250	
168	169	4,000	General Electric	168	168	168	168	—1
91	92	600	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs	123	123	123	123	
59	59⅜	600	Gen. M. pf. temp. ctfs	91	92	91	92	
111½	112	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—¼
44¾	45	800	Great Northern pf	68¾	69	68¾	69	+¼
117¾	118	600	Greene-Cananea	117¾	118¼	116⅝	116⅝	—1⅜
23	23¼	100	Homestake Mining	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	+⅜
105½	106	181	Illinois Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	—¼
57	57¼	1,700	Inspiration Copper	57¼	57¾	57	57¼	—⅛
15½	15⅝	4,500	Interboro Consol	15¾	16⅜	15½	15½	—⅛
69	69¼	2,400	Interboro Con. pf	70	71	69	69	—1
32¾	32¾	22,900	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	114	114	114	114	—¼
88¾	89	25,000	Int. Mer. Marine	34	34¾	33¾	34¼	+⅜
42¾	43	300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102¾	103	102¾	103	+⅛
46¾	46¾	3,100	Int. Nickel	42	42¼	42	42¼	—⅛
102¾	103	500	Int. Paper	47¼	47¾	45¾	45¾	—1¾
77	77¼	2,700	Jewel Tea	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	—⅛
108	111	200	Jewel Tea pf	71	72	70½	71	+1
43½	45¼	4,100	Kennecott Copper	43¾	44	43¾	44	+⅛
84¼	86	100	K. Co. E. L. & P. pf	88	88	88	88	
22	23	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	84½	85	84½	84½	—¾
77¾	78	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
265	285	200	Lehigh Valley	78	78	78	78	—¾
42	43	123	Liggett & Myers	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	—¼
87	87¾	5,900	Long Island	41¾	42½	41¾	42	+¼
61	67½	300	Mackay Cos.	88	88	87¾	87¾	—¼
57¾	58	100	Mackay Cos. pf	72	73	72	73	—1
1	1	1,400	Maxwell Motors	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	—¼
64¼	65	100	Maxwell M. 1st pf	72	72	57¾	57¾	—1¾
102¼	103	3,000	May Dept. Stores	65	65	65	65	
41¼	41¾	1,200	Mexican Petroleum	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾	+⅝
100	100		Miami Copper	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+⅛
37¾	38	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	9	9	9	9	
57	58	700	Mo. Pacific	16	16¼	16	16¼	+⅛
58½	59	100	Mo. Pac. W. I	33¾	33¾	33	33	—¾
50½	50¾	760	Mo. Pac. pf. W. I	58½	58½	58½	58½	—1¾
	80		Do., odd lot	80	80	80	80	
102½	104	200	Montana Power	103	104	103	103	+¾
120	121	50	Nat. Biscuit Co	120½	120½	120½	120½	+¾
81	81	800	Nat. Enam. & S	113	113	113	113	
112¾	113½	200	Nat. Lead	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¾
24¾	24¾	100	Nat. Lead pf	113	113½	113	113½	+⅛
148	150	1,000	Nev. Con. Cop	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
101¼	101¾	300	N. Y. Air Brake	113	113½	113	113½	+⅛
34¾	37	2,100	N. Y. Cent. Lines	150½	150½	150½	150½	—1¼
44¾	45	6,000	N. Y., C. & St. L	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	—¾
27½	28¼	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	
70	72	400	N. Y., O. & W	28	28	28	28	—2
108¾	109	100	North American	71	71	71	71	—¼
111¾	112¼	1,800	Northern Pacific	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	—¼
6	6¼	100	Ohio Cities Gas	110	110	110	110	
99¾	100		Ontario Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
23¾	24		Owens Bot. Mach	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+¾
24¾	25	800	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	
148	150	5,100	Penn. Railroad	56¾	57	56¾	57	—⅛
114¼	115	100	Pere Marquette	81	81	81	81	
48¾	49½	100	Philadelphia Co	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	—⅛
79¾	80½	2,000	P. C. ctfs. of dep	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+¼
105	106	8,800	Pressed Steel Car	40	40	40	40	
106½	107	100	Pressed S. C. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+¼
50¾	51¾	700	Pullman Co	79½	81¾	79½	80½	+1¼
106	106	500	Ry. Steel Spring	106	106	106	106	
2,900	2,900		Reading	50¾	52	50¾	52	+¾
100	100	100	Reading 1st pf	101	101¼	101	101¼	+¼
2,200	2,300	100	Republic Iron & Steel	44	44	44	44	+¼
100	100	100	Republic I. & S. pf	70¼	70¾	70¼	70¾	+¼
100	100	500	St. L. & San F. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	
700	700	300	Sears, Roeb'k & Co	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	—¼
300	300	300	Shattuck-Arizona	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅜
600	600	1,400	S.-S. S. & I. Co	237	238	234¾	236½	—1¼
600	600	500	South. Pacific	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	+¼
500	500	1,500	South. Railway	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	—⅛
200	200	200	South. Railway pf	31	31¾	31	31¾	+⅛
108	108	1,500	Studebaker Corp	69	69¾	69	69¾	+¼
200	200	200	Studebaker Co. pf	108¼	108¼	107½	108	+⅝
1,300	1,300		Tenn. Cop. & Chem	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
500	500	100	Texas Co	229	230	228	228	—1
100	100	100	Texas & Pacific	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
50	50	100	Texas Pac. Land T	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	—¼
155	155		Do., odd lot	155	155	155	155	
100	100	100	Third Ave	47	47	47	47	
700	700	100	Tob. Products	56¼	56¾	56	56¼	—⅛
100	100	200	Tob. Prod. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	+¼
200	200	100	Underwood Typewriter	105½	105½	105½	105½	+3
100	100	100	Union B. & P. Co	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	
300	300	1,700	Union Pacific	112	112	111¾	111¾	+¼
100	100	300	Union Pacific new	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼	+¼
200	200	100	United Drug	75	75	75	75	+¼
200	200	100	United D. 1st pf	54	54	54	54	+¼
100	100	100	United Fruit	153	153¼	153	153¼	+⅛
6,100	6,100	100	United Rys. In. pf	22	22	22	22	
100	100	100	U. S. Indus. Al	126¼	126¼	124¾	124¾	—1½
60	60	400	U. S. R. & I. Co	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	—⅛
100	100	100	U. S. Rubber	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	—⅞
111	111	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	
64	64	1108	U. S. Steel	113¾	113¾	112¾	112¾	—¾
113¾	113¾	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	64	64	63¾	63¾	—¼
124¾	125¼	5,800	Utah Copper	125¼	125¾	124¾	125	+¼
106	107	100	Utah Securities	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	
106¾	107	600	Va.-Car. Chem	107¼	107¼	105¾	105¾	—¼
44	44¼	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+⅜
111¼	111¾	200	Va. I. C. & C	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	+½
55½	55½	100	Wabash	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+½
15	15	55	Wabash pf. A	55	55	55	55	
54¼	54¼	1,200	Wabash pf. B	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	—¼
29¾	29¾	200	Wells-Fargo Exp	53¾	54	53¾	54	—¼
106¼	106¼	1,700	West. Maryland	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
27	27	300	West. Union Tel	105¾	105¾	105	105¾	—⅜
88¾	88¾	1,400	Westingh'se E. & M	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¾	—⅛
52¾	52¾		White Motors	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	—2¼
51½	51½	1,100	Wilson & Co	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	
62¾	62¾	300	Wilson & Co. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+⅛
105	105	700	Willys-Overland	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	
36¼	36¼	500	Woolw'th (F.W.)Co	105	105	105	105	
149¾	150	100	Woolworth pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	—⅛
125¾	125¾			149¾	149¾	148½	148½	—1¾
				125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	—⅜

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad and the Cape Charles Railroad elected Lewis Nelson Secretary to succeed the late Oswald J. De Rousse at a meeting of Philadelphia yesterday. J. Wilcox was elected Assistant Secretary to succeed Mr. Nelson.

Retiring Directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company were re-elected at the annual meeting yesterday and the vacancy caused by the death of William A. Read was left unfilled.

The Standard Gas and Electric Company has sold an additional $200,000 or its 6 per cent. notes, making the total amount outstanding $6,914,250. The authorized amount of these notes is $15,000,000, the proceeds of sales being used for corporate purposes of the company and its affiliated properties.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list Minneapolis, St. Paul & St. Louis Railroad Company old preferred stock and Guaranty Trust Company certificates for preferred and common stocks; General Motors Company old preferred and common stocks; Iowa Central Railroad Company preferred stock; Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company first and refunding mortgage guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds, due 1953; American Foreign Securities Company temporary three-year 5 per cent. collateral notes, due 1919. It has admitted to the list American Foreign Securities Company permanent three-year collateral 5 per cent. notes, due 1919.

Subscription books were opened yesterday for the Ohio State Telephone Company consolidated and refunding mortgage bonds. Bodell Co. of Providence and Otis & Co. of Cleveland have purchased $5,000,000 of the issue.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked
Angio-American Oil	16½	17	16¾	17
Atlantic Refining	1,075	1,100	1,010	1,030
Berne-Scrymser	470	490	470	490
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	120	115	120
Chesebrough Mfg	440	450	440	450
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	600	620	570	585
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	42	43
Cumberland Pipe L.	125	135	125	135
Eureka Pipe Line	220	230	220	230
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light, and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.
25	A. W. W. & E...	11¾	11¾	11½	12
75	A.W.W.&E.1st pf.	74¾	74¼	73½	74½
315	Cities Service	309½	307	306	308
235	Cities Serv. pf....	95	95¾	93¾	95
330	Rep. Ry. & Lt...	48¾	48	48¼	49

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Appalachian Power	7	8
Appalachian Power pf.	40	42
Adirondack Electric Power	27	29
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	90	91
American Cities	10	15
American Cities pf.	44	45½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	140	145
American Gas & Electric pf.	50¼	51
American Light & Traction	371	374
American Light & Traction pf.	113	115
American Power & Light	84	85
American Power & Light pf.	92¼	93
American Public Utilities	39	42
American Public Utilities pf.	71	73
American W. W. & E. participating	28	29
Baton Rouge Electric pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Light	*40	48
Carolina Power & Light pf.	99	102
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	..	75
Central Power	30	32
Central States Electric	19¼	21
Central States Electric pf.	75	78
Colorado Power	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	103
Commonwealth Power & Light	60	61
Commonwealth Power & Light pf.	83	84¼
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	98
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	90¼	93
Electric B. & S. pf.	105	106
Electric Properties	62½	67
El Paso Electric	..	122½
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire D. E. pf.	90	94
Federal Light & Traction	14¼	17
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	310	325
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	93	100
Illinois Traction	15.00	15.00	15.50	46
International Traction	49	51
International Traction pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Kentucky Securities Corp.	29	38
Kentucky Securities Corp. pf.	79	84
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	11	13
Mississippi River Power pf.	38	41
Northern Ohio Electric	43½	45
Northern Ohio Electric pf.	81	82½
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	13	16
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	58	60
Northern States Power	105	107
Northern States Power pf.	98½	100
Northern Texas Electric	59	..
Northern Texas Electric pf.	83	86
Ozark Power & Water	44	46
Pacific Gas & Electric	65½	66
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	95	96
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Puget Sound Traction pf.	68½	71
Public Service, Inc., pf.	82½	86
Republic Railway & Light	48	48½
Republic Railway & Light pf.	74½	75½
Southern California Edison	98½	99
Southern California Edison pf.	107	108
South Western Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas & Electric	14	15
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	41¼	42¼
Tampa Electric	125	128
Tennessee Railway, Light & Power	10	10¼
Tennessee Railway, Lt. & P. pf.	43¼	45
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Electric	10	13
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	75	79
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	12	15
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf.	77	79
Western Power	19	20
Western Power pf.	68¼	70
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin River Power 7 p. c. pf.	99	101

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921.	100	101½
Baton Rouge consol. 5s.	90	92½
Baton Rouge notes, April 1, 1918..	99½	..
Central Illinois Light 5s.	95	97
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	89	92
Cincin. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1936.	100½	101½
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927.	89	..
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927.	79	83
Conn. Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917.	99¾	..
Defiance Gas & Electric 5s, 1942..	91	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s.	98	100
Eastern Texas Electric 6s, 1918.	100	..
Eastern Texas Electric col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s, 1926.	100	100¼
Galveston Electric 1st 5s.	90	95
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1919-1985..	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	98½	..
Interna. R. Pub. & P. Int. 6s, 1942..	99	102
Kentucky Pub. Service 5s, 1941.	93	96
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1936.	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941..	91	96½
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97¼	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	99½	100
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s.	76¾	77¼
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922.	94	94½
Northern Ont. Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '31.	83	86
Northern States Power 6s, 1923.	101	101½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	98	99
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s..	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1930.	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928..	95	98
Pensacola Electric 1st 5s.	88	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s.	99	..
Seattle Electric cons. 5s.	94	98
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926..	90½	100
Standard Gas of N. J. 5s, 1946..	94	96
Tampa Electric 1st 5s.	99	100
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1926.	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s.	99	100
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946..	97¼	98¼
Wisconsin Edison 6s, 1924.	98	100

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917.	101¾	101⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	June, 1965.	110¾	111	110⅝	111
4½s	Mar., 1963.	110¼	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957.	110¼	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
4½s	May, 1957.	110¼	110⅝	110⅛	110⅜
4½s	April, 1966.	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	106
4½s	Mar., 1964.	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4½s	Mar., 1962.	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4½s	Sept., 1960.	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930.	103¾	104⅛	103⅝	104⅛
4s	May, 1959.	101⅝	102¼	102	102¼
4s	Nov., 1958.	101⅝	102¼	102	102¼
4s	May, 1957.	101⅝	102¼	102	102¼
4s	Nov., 1956.	101¼	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1955.	101¼	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1956.	101¼	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝
4s	Nov., 1986.	101¼	102	101¼	..
3½s	Nov., 1955.	92¾	93¾	92¾	93½
3½s	May, 1954.	93	94¼	93¾	93¾
3½s	Nov., 1954.	93	93½	93¼	93⅝

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930.	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1918-1923.	3.90	..	3.80	..
4½s	Nov., 1917.	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	June, 1917.	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	May, 1917.	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1931	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s	1921-1923	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	April, 1920.	3.85	..	3.85	..
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	..	3.85	..
4s	May, 1919.	3.80	..	3.80	..
4s	Nov., 1918.	3.80	..	3.80	..
4s	May, 1917.	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1930-1939	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1922-1929	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s	1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80	..
3s	1940-1953	3.95	3.85	3.93	3.85
3s	1926-1930	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.17	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.06
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.14
Caledonia	.25	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.07
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.18	Sierra Nevada	.05
Exchequer	.02	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.07	Mexican dollars	.57½
Jacket	.03		

TONOPAH.		D'field Butte	.04
Belmont	4.40	Fraction	.05
Jim Butler	.74	Florence	.21
McNamara	.08	G'field Consol.	.53
Midway	.20	Goldfield Merger	.06
Mizpah Exten.	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Monarch Pitts.	.19	Kewanas	.02
Montana	.19	Silver Pick	.24
North Star	.17	Spearhead	.08
Rescue	.29	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	.04	Big Jim	1.23
Tonopah Nevada	5.75	Nevada Hills	.20
West End	.67	Packard	.48
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.61
Atlanta	.14	Round Mountain	.39
Booth	.06	United Mines	.85
Daisy	.04	White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9¾	9¾	Gold Sov.	6¾	6¾
Cresson	6¾	7¼	Granite	60	61
Elkton	13½	14	Isabella	21½	22½
El Paso	58	62	Jack Pot	3	4
Findlay	6¼	7	Portland	185	191
Golden C.	258½	260	Vindicator	120	124
Gold Dol.	5½	6¼	U. Gold M.	12½	13½

SABIN QUITS DIRECTORATE.

J. R. Floyd Takes His Place on International Agricultural Board.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, has resigned from the board of the International Agricultural Corporation and has been succeeded by J. R. Floyd, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

John J. Watson, Jr., Vice President and Treasurer of the corporation, said at the stockholders' meeting yesterday that he was against the declaration at this time of a dividend on the preferred stock, on which 28 per cent. has accumulated. He explained that the company's finances had improved, with a reduction of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in liabilities. He said that deliveries of 18,000 tons of acid a month were now being received from the Tennessee Copper Company under a contract which had been the cause of a dispute between the two companies, and that he considered the new management of the Tennessee favorable to the International.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff. Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.38	4.20
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.50	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.50	4.80
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.25	4.05
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.58	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.25	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.25	4.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., Kansas & T.	1917-'23	5	5.30	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.30	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50
N. Y. Central L.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.20
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.50	4.25
Penn. Gen. F.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'29	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Seaboard Air Line.	1917-'29	5	4.55	4.40
Southern Pacific.	1917-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.45	4.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	45.50	....	45.37½	....
Lead	7.75	....	7.70	....
Spelter	10.05	....	10.00	....
Antimony	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phy.	30.00	30.50	30.00	30.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29½@30¾c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 28¾@29½c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	126	0	0	126	0	0
Tin, spot	191	0	0	188	10	0
Tin, futures	192	0	0	189	5	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. H. & L. pf.	2½	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Gast., W. & W.	$1	Q.	Feb. 16	Feb. 2
Greene-C. Cop.	$1	Q.	Jan. 23	.....
Imp. Tobacco	5	.....	.....	.....
Imp. Tobacco	2s 6d	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Cities Gas	2½	Q.	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Ohio Cities Gas	½	Ex.	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	97⅝	97⅞	6.05
Argen. Gov. Disc		Feb. 21, '17	99½	99⅝	2.25
Argen. Gov.		May 15, '20	100⅜	100⅝	5.15
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	100½	100½	4.65
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	4.10
City of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100½	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	100⅜	3.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	100¼	4.95
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	97⅜	98⅜	5.55
Italian Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	99	100	6.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '17	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.80
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	96¾	98	5.25
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98½	99¾	5.10
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	98¾	100½	4.85
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100½	4.85
Prov. of Sask.	6	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France	5	Ja. of 1916	146	149	..
Russian Gov.	6½	July, 1919	97¼	98¼	7.10
do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '28	277	279	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99½	100¼	4.85
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	4.95

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100½	101¼	3.35
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅞	101¼	3.45
Am. Thread.	5	Jan., 1919	99½	99¾	4.35
Anaconda Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅝	2.00
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	100½	100⅝	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	101½	102½	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	102¾	102¾	5.30
Braz.L.&T.Co.	6	Nov., 1919	98½	99¼	6.40
B'klyn R. T.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.20
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	99½	99⅝	4.15
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100¾	3.75
Cuba-Am. Sug.		Apr., 1918	101⅝	102½	4.35
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North.	6	July 10, '17	100	100⅛	4.50
Can. North.	6	July 10, '18	99⅝	100⅝	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2, '24	103½	103⅝	5.30
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	97	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	99	..	6.12
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Fed. Sug. Ref.	5	Jan., 1920	99	99⅝	5.10
Gen. Rubber	5	Nov., 1918	101	101½	4.10
G. T. of Can.	6	Nov., 1917	100	100¼	4.35
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99½	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101¼	3.40
Int. Harvest.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101¼	101⅜	3.55
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100	101	5.37½
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100⅜	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	100¼	100½	4.65
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	99⅜	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	101¾	102⅜	3.60
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅜	99½	5.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98	99¼	8.60
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	100¼	101½	4.50
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5, '21	101½	101¾	4.11
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅞	101¼	4.35
Rem. A., Un. Met. Car. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	83	85	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.05
Utah Sec. Corp.	6	Sep. 15, '22	96½	97½	6.35
Wabash R. R.	4	May, 1920	96	96¾	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.45
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	95½	96½	6.35
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99¾	100¼	5.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.75
Win. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100½	6.00

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ANN ARBOR—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week January	$90,051	$13,372
July 1-Jan. 14	1,390,106	164,590

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

2d week January	1,378,620	213,090
July 1-Jan. 14	36,422,230	4,898,448

Public Utility.

CONTINENTAL GAS AND ELECTRIC—Gross for 1916, $714,203, compared with $568,580 for 1915; net, $250,452, compared with $204,505. Expenditures for additions, improvements, and acquisitions of new properties, $602,108.

Miscellaneous.

GULF STATES STEEL—Net earnings for the month of December, 1916, after liberal reserves for depreciation, &c., were $225,528, an increase of $145,808 as compared with the same month last year. The net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, were $5,452,510, an increase over the previous year of $1,837,836.

PACIFIC MILLS—Net sales for six months to Dec. 30 amounted to $13,878,232 and net profits reached $1,534,217. For the 12 months to the close of December the company made net sales of $27,795,776, against $13,678,000 in 1915. Net profits for the year, $2,749,774, against $1,784,046 in 1915 and $681,155 in 1914.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Ahmeek	102¼	102¼	102	102
435	Alaska Gold	9¼	10	9¼	10
1,480	Am. Zinc	37⅞	38	37½	37½
5	Am. Zinc pf.	72¼	72½	72½	72½
255	Ariz. Commer.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
596	Cal. & Ariz.	83¼	84½	83	84½
4	Cal. & Hecla	558	560	558	560
100	Centennial	22	22	21¾	22
978	Copper Range	66½	66⅞	65½	65½
1,225	Davis-Daly	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6⅝
315	East Butte	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
35	Greene Can.	46	46	46	46
20	Hancock	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
105	Isle Royale	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅝
310	Kerr Lake	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
80	Keweenaw	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
75	Lake	16	16	15	15
500	Mason Valley	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Mass. Con.	15	15	15	15
220	Mayflower	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
30	Mohawk	84½	84½	84	84
10	Nevada Con.	24½	24½	24½	24½
70	New Arc.	5¼	5¼	5½	5¼
250	North Butte	22	22	21⅝	21⅝
200	Old Colony M.	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2¼
45	Old D. Con.	64½	64½	64	64
95	Pond Creek	21½	21½	21½	21¼
30	Quincy	89	89	89	89
485	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2,900	South Utah	28	30	28	30
10	St. Mary's	86	86	86	86
240	Sup. & Bos.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Sup. Cop.	15	15	15	15
170	Tamarack	64½	64½	64½	64½
350	Tuolumne	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
5	U. S. Smelter	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
46	U. S. Sm. pf.	52½	52½	51	51
30	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
315	Utah Con.	18½	18½	18¼	18¼
105	Utah Metals	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
250	Victoria	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
425	Winona	4⅛	5	4⅛	4⅞
40	Wolverine	48½	48½	47⅞	47⅞

RAILROADS.

30	Boston & A.	174½	174½	174	174
208	Boston El.	77⅞	78	76	76
37	Boston & Me.	42	42	41¾	41¾
36	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	108	108	108	108
62	Fitchburg pf.	72½	72½	72½	72¾
160	Mass. Elec. pf.	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
486	New Haven	47	47	44¾	44¾
8	Old Colony	135	135	135	135
9	West E.St.R.R.	55½	56	55½	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. C. pf.	103¼	103¼	103	103
30	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121	121
115	Am. Woolen pf	98½	97	98½	97
2,155	A., G. & W.	120½	120¾	118	118¾
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	65	65	64¾	64¾
235	Cuban Cement.	17½	17½	17	17
92	Edison	215	215	205	209¼
540	Int. Port. pf.	17	17	16½	17
30	McElwain pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
25	Mass. Gas pf.	80	80½	80	80¾
80	Math'son Alkali	60	60	60	60
15	Nat. Carbon	325	325	325	325
55	New River	23½	23½	23	23
13	N. E. Cot. Yarn	40	40½	40	40½
60	N. E. Tel.	123¾	124	123¾	123¾
85	Punta A. Sugar	39½	29½	38	38
30	Pullman	40	40	40	40
15	Reece Button	15	15	14½	14½
142	Swift & Co.	143½	144¼	143½	144¼
6	Torrington	62	62	62	62
453	United Fruit	154	154½	153½	154½

TO EXTEND FOREIGN TRADE.

Pacific Development Corporation Formed, with $5,000,000 Capital.

Another step in the development of this country's foreign trade has been taken in the formation of the Pacific Development Corporation, to take over the Pacific Commercial Company, the largest American commercial agency in the Philippines, and Anderson Meyer & Co., Ltd., one of the leading American commercial houses in China. The new company has been organized under the laws of New York with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, of which $1,000,000 has been subscribed in cash at par to provide working capital. Additional stock will be issued for the acquisition of the two established concerns.

The directors of the new company are Galen L. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., Chairman; Guy W. Currier of Currier, Young & Pillsbury; William Endicott of Kidder, Peabody & Co.; H. H. Fleischhacker of the Anglo-London Paris National Bank of San Francisco; Francis R. Hart, Vice Chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston; M. F. Loewenstein, President of the Pacific Commercial Company; V. Meyer, President of Anderson Meyer & Co., Ltd.; Andrew W. Preston, President of the United Fruit Company; Chester P. Siems, of Siems & Carey; Wallace D. Simmons, President of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis; Royall Victor of Sullivan & Cromwell, Herbert H. White of the University Press, Cambridge, and Edward B. Bruce, President of the new company.

Mr. Stone said that the organization of the new company was a logical development of eighteen years of work in the building of an American trading business in the Orient. A beginning was made in 1899 through the organization of the California Corporation of Castle Brothers, Wolf & Stone. The Pacific Commercial Company was formed in 1911, and Anderson Meyer & Co. in 1915, the latter taking over the business which V. Meyer of Shanghai had built up.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
City of New York.
Borough of Brooklyn, December 27, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the election of four (4) Directors to serve three (3) years, and of three (3) inspectors of Election to serve at the next succeeding annual meeting and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be duly brought before the meeting, will be held at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, January 26th, 1917, at the office of the Company, 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City. The polls will remain open for one hour. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on January 11th, 1917, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on the day immediately succeeding said stockholders' meeting. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Office of
General Fire Extinguisher Co.,
German American Building,
No. 1 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the General Fire Extinguisher Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1917, at 10 A. M., to elect Directors and transact such other business as may properly come before this meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on January 27th, 1917, and reopened February 8th, 1917. HENRY B. CROSS, Secretary.
January 12th, 1917.

New York Waste Paper Company, Inc.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Waste Paper Company, Inc., for the election of directors for the coming year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at No. 318-322 Lafayette Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., pursuant to the by-laws and resolutions of the Board of Directors.

Transfer books will be closed from the 29th day of January, 1917, to the 7th day of February, 1917, both dates inclusive.
GEO. W. FINK, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FLINT & WALKER COMPANY, INCORPORATED, will be held at the office of the Company, 20-2-4-6 West 36th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. N. F. LEMMON, Secretary.

Dated, New York, January 24th, 1917.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 20, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 20, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 21, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors
C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

To the Stockholders of the Hoster-Columbus Co., Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the corporation will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 52 Wall Street, Room 202, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, January 31st, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

New York, January 18th, 1917.
JOHN ZUBER, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The stock transfer books will, for the purposes of the special stockholders' meeting, to be held on February 15, 1917, be closed on February 5, 1917, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and opened on February 16, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.
New York, January 24, 1917.

The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.
New York, January 23, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office, No. 55 John Street, on Tuesday, February 6th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors in place of those whose terms expire, and for such other business as may come before them. C. J. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

Jan. 2nd, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Marconi Publishing Corporation will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, February 2nd, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the said corporation be dissolved. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, President.
G. HAROLD PORTER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the AMERICAN KRON SCALE COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held on Wednesday, February 7th, at 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, Room 903, 39 Cortlandt Street, New York City.
I. WERTHEIMER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AND opened by the Parish of St. James's Police Jury until February 20th, 1917, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purchase of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000.00) of bonds of the Parish of St. James, issued for the purpose of constructing, improving, and maintaining the public roads and highways of said parish.

Said bonds will mature on the 15th day of January, 1918, and shall be due and payable on the 15th day of January of each year to and including the 15th day of January, 1937; said bonds of four hundred (400) in number, numbered from one to four hundred, both included, and are of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00), all dated January 15th, 1917, and bear interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 15th days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest of said bonds are payable at the Hibernia National Bank in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, Convent, Louisiana, at the option of the Holder.

Each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check in favor of the Treasurer of the Parish of St. James, of two and one-half per cent. of the face value of said bonds.

All bids must be addressed to F. M. Bertaut, Secretary of the Police Jury of the Parish of St. James, Lauderdale, Louisiana, and superscribed, "Bids for bonds of the Parish of St. James issued for constructing, improving, and maintaining of public roads and highways."

The privilege is reserved to reject any and all bids.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF Scrap Iron and Steel offered for sale by the Panama Canal.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, The Panama Canal, 24 State Street, New York City, until 2 P. M., January 25, 1917, at which time they will be opened in public for purchasing the above-mentioned material. Blanks and general information relating to this sale may be obtained from the above office.—R. E. RUTHERFORD, Assistant Purchasing Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.—Office Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 3 o'clock P. M., January 26, 1917, for furnishing Cement, Metal Lath, Reinforcing Steel, Galvanized Iron Sheets, Ironwork for Trusses, Plumbing, Painting, and Roofing Materials, Cold Storage Doors, Terra Cotta Chimney Flues, and other miscellaneous Building Materials for Honolulu, H. T. Further information upon application.

Permanent Monthly Income
of $25
can be had for
$4,750
invested in 50 shares of
Cities Service Preferred Stock

Cities Service Company is one of the largest and strongest Public Utility organizations in America. Its stock will afford a maximum of stability in times of uncertainty.

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Write for Circular T-90
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7 Selected Railroad Bonds
Yielding 5% to 6%
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Otis Elevator Preferred
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW ISSUE
$7,000,000
Empire Refining Company
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Ten-Year Sinking Fund 6% Gold Bonds

Dated February 1, 1917 — Due February 1, 1927
Redeemable until and including February 1, 1921, at 104; thereafter until and including February 1, 1924 at 106 and thereafter until maturity at 108
Authorized issue, $10,000,000 — Presently to be issued $7,000,000
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

PENNSYLVIANIA PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX REFUNDED BY COMPANY

Guaranteed as to Principal, Interest and Sinking Fund Payments by endorsement on each bond by
EMPIRE GAS & FUEL COMPANY
A Corporation of Delaware

From a letter signed by Mr. Henry L. Doherty, President of the Cities Service Company, we summarize as follows:

SECURITY

A first lien, either directly or through ownership of securities, on refineries, tank cars, oil, pipe lines, etc., located in the States of Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas, valued conservatively at over $12,000,000.

None of the companies whose securities are pledged will create any mortgage indebtedness unless pledged to secure these bonds.

EARNINGS

Earnings of the properties to be owned by the Empire Refining Company and subsidiaries reported for the year ending December 31, 1916, were as follows:

Gross	$11,827,845.37
Operating expenses, taxes and contingency fund	7,813,516.23
Net earnings	$ 4,014,329.14
Interest on proposed mortgage	420,000.00
Surplus	$ 3,594,329.14

SINKING FUND

The sinking fund which begins August 1, 1917, provides for the retirement annually of 10% of the greatest amount of bonds at any one time outstanding, less the amount of any bonds retired through the release of properties mortgaged.

IMPROVEMENT FUND

At least 60% of net earnings after sinking fund and interest payments must be used for improvements or extensions to the properties owned by the Empire Refining Company or its subsidiaries, or in the acquisition of new properties, or paid into the sinking fund for retirement of additional bonds.

GUARANTOR

The net earnings of the Empire Gas & Fuel Company, which guarantees these bonds, for the eight months ending December 31st, 1916, after payment of interest and sinking fund on its own bonds, were $3,263,579.18; of this amount 60% must be reinvested in the fixed property or in the retirement of its funded debt.

The foregoing statements of earnings are subject to final confirmation. All legal steps to be taken in connection with the acquisition of the foregoing properties and securities by the Empire Refining Company and the issue of these bonds are to be approved by Roberts, Montgomery & McKeehan, of Philadelphia.

Delivery, if when and as issued to us
Price 100 and Interest, Yielding 6%
Detailed Circular on Application

Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler New York — Philadelphia
Kissel, Kinnicutt & Company New York — Chicago
Henry L. Doherty & Company New York

This information and these statistics are not guaranteed, but have been obtained from sources we believe to be accurate.

New Issues
50,000 Shares Common Stock
United Sugar Companies
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED AND TO BE ISSUED
20,000 shares 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, par value $50 ..... $1,000,000
100,000 shares Common Stock, including this issue, par value $50 .. 5,000,000
Transfer Agents,
Guaranty Trust Co., New York City

We summarize from a letter received from Mr. B. F. Johnston, President of the United Sugar Companies, as follows:

1st. The United Sugar Companies have been in active operation for over twenty years and are the largest producers in the Republic of Mexico, making a refined product in the form of granulated and cube sugar, which it distributes directly to the trade through its own offices and agencies.

2nd. In addition to its sugar business, the company manufactures alcohol on a large scale and also does a large merchandise and export business; its operations have not been interrupted during any of the disturbed conditions in Mexico, having reached its highest development during that period; in fact, now is the psychological moment for investments in Mexico, as the reconstruction period, already upon us, will offer vast opportunities.

3rd. During the past twenty years its earnings have steadily increased and are at present more than ample to cover dividends on both its Preferred and Common stocks. Its capitalization is ultra-conservative, as, after the introduction of the new capital and the retirement of all outstanding bonds ($300,000), there will remain ahead of the Common stock only $1,000,000 of 7% Preferred stock, represented by Cash in the Treasury; current liquid assets double the amount of current liabilities, and fixed assets, such as Real Estate, Refineries, Distilleries, etc., largely in excess of the total par value of its Common stock, without placing any value whatever on trade marks, good will, or the earning power of an old established business.

The only interest or dividend charges ahead of the Common stock will be $70,000.00 annually on the $1,000,000 Preferred issue.

We offer the unsold balance of this issue, subject to prior sale and change in price, at

$35 Per Share
Descriptive Circular "T" on Request.
TOOLE, HENRY & CO.
Members {New York Stock Exchange / New York Cotton Exchange
Equitable Building **New York City**
While the above information is not guaranteed, it has been obtained from sources we believe to be reliable

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BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

$5,000,000
THE OHIO STATE TELEPHONE CO.
Consolidated and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
4% TO JULY 1, 1917, AND 5% THEREAFTER

Dated July 1, 1914 — Due July 1, 1944
Interest payable January 1 and July 1 at office of J. P. Morgan & Co.
Bankers Trust Company of New York, Trustee
Authorized $20,000,000 — Outstanding $5,000,000
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 denomination which may be registered as to principal
Coupon and Registered Bonds Interchangeable

Callable in lots of not less than $500,000 at 105 and interest; at 102 and interest if moneys from sale of released property are applied to redemption of bonds; and at 100 and interest for Sinking Fund purposes if sufficient bonds are not offered to it at par or less

Company pays Normal Federal Income Tax and refunds State of Pennsylvania four mill tax
Bonds approved by, and Company operates under, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

The Ohio State Telephone Company was incorporated in July, 1914, under the laws of Ohio, and was formed originally by the consolidation of fifteen telephone companies serving different communities and which had been in successful operation for a number of years. It became the direct owner of all the properties, assets, franchises, rights, etc., of the said companies, subject to the underlying bonds as stated below. It owns and operates 71 local telephone exchanges in Ohio with over 128,000 stations, including systems in Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown, Akron and Canton, seven of the largest cities in Ohio. The Company also has a comprehensive long distance system with over 34,000 miles of line wire within and without Ohio connecting with long distance systems in other States. Franchises are for the most part unlimited as to time and from best information obtainable, 49.5% of Company's line wire is underground.

CAPITALIZATION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1916
(All securities approved by Public Utilities Commission of Ohio)

	Authorized	Outstanding
Underlying Bonds	Closed.	$7,973,100
Consolidated and Refunding Bonds	$20,000,000	5,000,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock	10,000,000	6,128,325
Common Stock	7,500,000	5,205,475

SECURITY

These bonds are in the opinion of counsel secured by a first mortgage on a portion of the property of the company and are a direct mortgage upon the balance of the property, subject to its $7,973,100 underlying bonds maturing in various amounts from 1919 to 1925. As the underlying bonds mature, and are refunded by these Consolidated and Refunding Bonds, the latter become a first mortgage upon the property. The Consolidated Bonds can be issued only for 60% of the purchase price of other telephone companies when approved by the Public Utilities Commission and to refund underlying bonds. They cannot be issued for additions or betterments to properties now owned by the company.

EARNINGS

The earnings, etc., have been officially reported as follows:

	Year ended Nov. 30, 1916	Year ended Nov. 30, 1915
Gross Revenue	$3,642,130.01	$3,214,581.39
Operating Expenses, Rents, Maintenance and Taxes	2,128,270.84	1,971,886.48
Gross Income, Exclusive of Depreciation	*$1,513,859.17	$1,242,694.91
Interest on all Bonds and Miscellaneous Interest Charges	576,815.35	544,959.62
Gross Income less Interest	$937,043.82	$697,735.29

*Over 2½ times all interest charges.

The maintenance included in the above operating expenses amounts to 20% of the gross revenue, and in addition the company set aside from Surplus for depreciation during the same period an average annual amount of over 10% of the gross revenue.

EQUITY

These Bonds are followed by $6,128,325 of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, which has paid regular dividends since organization, and $5,205,475 Common Stock, having a total present market value of about $8,500,000.

All legal matters pertaining to the organization of the company and this issue of bonds have been approved by Frederick W. Stevens, Esq. The books and accounts have been examined by Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants of New York City.

Price 93½ and interest which, beginning July 1, 1917, will yield 5.40%.

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Cleveland, Ohio

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CARGO STEAMER
FOR SALE
Delivery Within 30 Days

We offer for sale or charter the steamer "William O'Brien," built in 1915, and now undergoing alterations at the Camden yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company, after which she will class A-1-00 Veritas, having a dead weight capacity of approximately 7,500 tons.

Present alterations will fit the vessel for world-wide trade, including standard deck, eight standard hatches, standard cargo gear, and full wireless apparatus and submarine signals.

Delivery of the vessel in water at Camden is promised by ***February 15th next.*** Inspection may be made at any time.

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100	American Chicle Com.
25	Aluminum Co. of America
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100	Crocker Wheeler Com.
100	Carbon Steel Com.
25	Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
50	Farmers Loan & Trust "Rights"
100	Interbational Salt
50	New York Motion Picture
50	N. Y. State Rys. Com. & Pfd.
100	Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
50	Texas & Pacific Coal
5	Winchester Repeating Arms
100	Woodward Iron Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100	Atlantic Holding
24	American Hawaiian S. S.
50	Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd.
100	Cripple Creek Central Com.
25	Chase National Bank Stock
100	Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25	E. W. Bliss Com.
25	Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
100	Jas. Butler Pfd.
100	Phelps Dodge & Co.
50	Texas & Pacific Coal
100	Virginian Railway Com.
10	Winchester Repeating Arms
300	Woodward Iron Com.
30	Washington Mills Com. & Pfd.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
100 Gen. Gas & Elec. Com.
50 Gen. Gas & E. Cum. Pfd.
50 Gen. Gas & E. Conv. Pfd.
50 Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
50 Otis El'vt'r Com. & Pfd.
50 U. S. Fin. Com. & Pfd.
200 American Thread Pfd.
50 Hendee Mfg. Com. & Pfd
25 W. Va. Pulp & Paper
25 U. S. Lumber
10M Inter. Traction 4s
5 M Buf. & L. E. Trac. 5s
100 United Gas & Elec Com.
100 U. Gas & Elec. 2d Pfd.

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'BLUE SKY' LAWS INDORSED.

Investment Bankers Association President Explains Attitude.

Commenting upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court, upholding the constitutionality of the "blue sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota, Lewis B. Franklin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company and President of the Investment Bankers Association of America, said yesterday:

"The Investment Bankers Association has already favored the aim of blue-sky legislation as expressed by the Attorney General of Michigan, 'to stop the sale of stock in fly-by-night concerns, visionary oil wells, distant gold mines and other like fraudulent exploitations.' If just this aim had been pursued by the laws as passed there would never have been any litigation over them.

"Under some of the earlier 1918 acts it was impossible for the investment banker to do business. These acts were held unconstitutional and the States accepted these decisions and revised their laws. The acts now upheld are the later acts and the Investment Bankers Association participated in the appeals largely for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the legislative power over the subject. Now that we know what this power is, it should be possible to legislate constructively and effectively against fraud in the promotion or distribution of securities.

"The association has appointed a committee for this work, and through this committee and its counsel is already engaged in an effort to meet constructively the desires of the intelligent State officials interested in the subject. It is in hearty sympathy with every proper use of State power. It is only opposed to its abuse. The association desires especially to safeguard the normal interstate business without destroying it."

WINS ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Bankers Trust Co. Gets $21,560,513 Verdict Against the Railroad.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Another step in the reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in the hands of a receiver since April, 1915, was taken today when a jury before Judge Carpenter in the United States District Court returned a verdict awarding judgment for $21,560,513 against the railroad in favor of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. No defense was offered to the suit which was agreed to as part of the process necessary to a reorganization of the railway company.

The Bankers Trust Company was Trustee of a $20,000,000 issue of twenty-year 5 per cent. gold debentures of the railway. The suit was for the principal and interest due.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

Output Up to Jan. 16 Totaled 11,147,118 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cotton ginned prior to Jan. 16 amounted to 11,147,118 running bales, exclusive of linters, including 189,004 round bales and 115,463 bales of Sea Island, the Census Bureau today announced. To Jan. 16 last year ginnings aggregated 10,751,990 bales, including 106,908 round bales and 90,671 bales of Sea Island. That was 97.1 per cent. of the entire crop. Ginnings by States follow:

Alabama, 543,987; Arkansas, 1,009,207; California, 31,725; Florida, 50,625; Georgia, 1,825,629; Louisiana, 437,292; Mississippi, 780,862; Missouri, 67,041; North Carolina, 959,419; Oklahoma, 810,419; South Carolina, 936,706; Tennessee, 362,773; Texas, 3,548,292; Virginia, 26,002; all other States, 11,599.

CHEMICAL OFFICIALS RESIGN

Disagreement Over Policy Leads to Their Withdrawal.

Differences over matters of policy were said yesterday to be back of the withdrawal of a number of men from the management of the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, recently organized by Archibald S. White of White & Co. A widespread stock-selling campaign followed the organization of the company.

At a meeting of the board yesterday George T. Bishop, President and Director; George H. Schuler, assistant to the President; Ralph L. Fuller, Vice President; Mark W. Potter, a Director, and E. G. Tillotson of Cleveland, also a Director, turned in their resignations.

E. A. McPherson and E. S. Duell, Vice Presidents, will assume charge of the company until successors have been elected. Mr. Bishop has been chosen First Vice President of Ralph L. Fuller Company, Inc., of Cleveland, dealers in chemicals and dyes, and will shortly take up his new duties.

Franklin Brewing Company Assigns

Justice Callaghan, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday granted permission to Louis Karasik and Christopher Meyerdicks to file a provisional bond of $50,000 as assignees of the Franklin Brewing Company of 414 Flushing Avenue. The petitioners state that the liabilities of the company amount to $1,155,000, of which $541,000 is secured by the property holdings of the company and other collateral. The assets are declared to be $1,200,000. The statement is sworn to by the Secretary of the brewing company. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy against the company was filed by creditors in the United States District Court. The petitioners state that the defendant company filed an assignment for the benefit of its creditors.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 755,098 shares of stocks and $630,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 56,985; railroads, 1,600; oils, 153,163, and mining, 543,350. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	†Aetna Explo	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
250	†Aet. Exp. pf.	26	26	25	26
550	Am. Int. Corp. ($50 paid).	54	54½	54	54½
100	Am. W. Pap.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,610	†B. St., w. i.	135½	140	131	131
700	Br.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. B.	20	20	19⅝	20
300	†Cal. F. Corp.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
3,500	C. N. G. Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Carwen Steel	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
250	†Emer. Mot.	8	8	8	8
1,450	Emer. Phono.	12	12	11	11½
190	†H. Bell Co.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1,000	H. & B. C. Co	41	43	41	43
450	Int. Rubber.	11½	11⅝	11¼	11¼
3,100	†J. O. Spelter (new)	30	30	30	30
200	Key. T. & R.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
400	†S. S. Kresge	12½	12½	12½	12½
100	†S. S. K. pf.	11	11	11	11
100	S. H. Kress	65	65	65	65
2,000	†L. T. Boat.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	†Lima Loco.	58	58	58	58
170	†L. St. 1st pf.	100	100	99½	99½
800	Man. E. S. pf.	96	97½	96	97½
8,000	Mar. of Am.	2⅜	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1,400	Marlin-Arms	⅞	1	⅞	1
7,300	†Midv. Steel.	60	60½	59⅜	59½
100	†Nat. Auto C.	29½	29½	29½	29½
200	†N. Y. Ship.	43¼	43	42¾	42¾
500	North A. P. & Paper	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
300	†Pierce-Arrow	50	51½	50	51½
20	†Poole En. & Mach. Co.	80	80	75	75
400	†Santa C. S.	27⅛	27½	27¼	27½
302	A. O. Smith Corp. pf.	40	42	40	42
3,400	†Smith M. T.	7	8	7	7⅞
200	Smith & Terry Tr. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
500	†St. Jos. Ld.	18	18	18	18
900	†St. Alloys C.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝
950	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	21½	21½	21	21½
200	†Sup. St. 1st pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
200	†Tran. Glass Steel Forg.	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
5,000	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3	3⅝	3	3½
300	†Un. Light & Heat Co.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	U. S. S. Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
700	†Un. Motors.	47	47	45⅝	45⅞
1,000	†United Alloys Steel Corp.	50⅝	52	50⅜	51⅜
2,593	†U. Sug. w. i.	35	*35⅝	35	35¼
600	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅞	1	⅞	1
700	†Wright-Mar. Aircraft Cp.	13½	14	13½	13½
1,000	†Zinc Con. C.	4	4½	4	4½

RAILROADS.

1,000	†Rock I. w. i.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
400	†R. I. pf., A.	88	88¼	88	88½
200	†R. I. pf., B.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
23	Ohio Oil	392	390	392	..
40	S. O. (Cal.)	395	390	395	..
110	S. O. (Ind.)	947	935	935	..
10	S. O. (N. Y.)	280	275	280	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	†Alpha O. & G.	84	90	84	90
600	†Bar. O. & G.	3	3½	3	3
350	$Cos. & Co., (Oil Ref.)	17	17⅛	17	17
2,500	†Cos. O. & G.	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
2,000	†Elk Basin P.	9⅛	9¼	9	9⅛
1,000	†Fed. Oil	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝
8,000	†Gen. R. & P.	1	1	⅞	1
200	†Houston Oil	21	21	21	21
2,500	†Int. Petrol.	12¼	12¾	12	12¼
7,500	Kern Co. (a pros.)	½	½	⅜	⅜
1,500	†Merrit O. C.	17	17⅛	16⅞	17
16,000	Metrop. Pet.	3⅝	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛
500	†Mid-Cont. Oil & Ut.	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅜
5,000	†Midwest Oil	79	79	77	78
2,000	†Midw. O. pf.	88	88	87	87
300	Monon. O. C.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	†N. Y. & Tex. O.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2⅜
1,435	†Ohio Fuel O.	20	21	20	20¼
20,000	†Okla. Oil	12	13	12	13
4,000	Okla. P. & R.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝
23,500	Omar (Ga.)	(65-70)	75	65	72
5,000	†Osage H. O.	9	9¼	9	9¼
3,000	Penn. Gas.	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
200	†Royal Dutch	66⅝	66⅝	66¼	66¼
575	†Sap. O. & R.	11	11¼	11	11
700	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	12
17,800	Seq. O. & R.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
8,600	†Sinclair Oil	62¼	62½	61⅛	61⅛
1,300	†Un. West. O.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,500	Vacuum G. & O.	¾	¾	¾	¾
7,200	†Victoria Oil	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅜
8,200	†W. E. O. & G.	22	25	22	25
1,100	Wyoming Pet.	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,200	†Aguscate M.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
6,500	Al.-Br. M.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅛
7,000	Am. M. Corp.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	†Al. Std. Cop.	¼	¼	¼	¼
4,000	†Am. Com.	8	8½	8	8½
10,400	†Aris. Silver	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,500	†Aris. C'p'r'd's	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15,700	†Atlanta	13½	15	13½	14⅛
1,700	†Aus. Amer.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	Big Ledge	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
12,400	†Bisbee Copper (a prospect)	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	†Bitter Creek (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	†Booth	10	10	10	10
4,000	†Boston Cr'k.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	Bos. & Mont.	76	76	76	76
5,400	†Bradshaw C. Mine	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Buffalo Min.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	11	11	10⅝	11
1,400	Butte Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Butte & Zen'h	6⅝	6	6⅝	6
2,500	†Caledonia	56	57	55	57
7,600	†Cal. & Ariz.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
350	C. de P. Cop.	38¾	38¾	37	37
20,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Crown Res.	44	44	44	44
1,100	†Con. Con'd.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1,000	xCres. C. Gold	7¼	7¼	6¾	7
650	D.-A. C (a pr.)	2	2	2	2
7,000	Ely Consolid.	17	18	17	18
11,000	†Emma Con.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	First N. Cop.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	†Gold Hill	10	10	10	10
1,500	†Gon. Con'd.	63	63	62	63
2,000	††Gold. Merg.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
5,000	†Green'r Min.	1½	2	1½	1⅝
8,000	Harg. Mining.	18	18	17	18
2,500	Hecla Mining.	7¼	8	7¼	8
1,900	†Iowa Bound.	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼
14,000	I.N.C. (a pr.)	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
13,000	†Ind. Lead.	17	17	16½	17
200	Jerom. Victor.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,700	Jer. V. (a pr.)	2¼	1⅞	1½	1½
900	†Jim Butler.	74	75	74	75
500	†Jumbo Ext.	32	32	32	32
1,700	†Kewanas	19	19	18½	18½
2,000	†Keyst. Min.	93	93	93	93
6,900	Lo. Pr. M. C. (a prospect)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,250	†Loon Lake	50	53	50	53
1,200	Louisi. Cons.	90	90	90	90
600	†Magma Chief	¾	¾	½	½
300	Magma Cop.	48	49	48	49
3,900	Majestic Min.	⅞	1	⅞	1
1,200	†Marsh Min.	10	10	9	9
1,800	M'ville G'd M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Mason Val.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1,500	†McK.-Dar.	49	50	49	50
1,000	McIntyre Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½
200,000	†Mi. Mer. C.	55	1½	55	94
920	Moj. Tungst.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
500	Monitor Silver	1	1	1	1
1,000	†Monster Ch.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	†Mon. Gd M.	58	58	58	58
4,000	††Mother Lode	43½	44	43	43
1,200	†N. H'ks M.	82	82	82	82
2,000	†Newray Min.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	New U. Bing.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,900	Nipis. Mines.	8½	8¾	8½	8½
1,200	†Ohio Copper, new, w. i.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10,000	††Old E. Leas.	65	68	60	68
800	†Peerless J.	78	80	78	80
5,500	Prog. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	†Ray H. Min.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
2,000	†Rex Con. M.	48	49	47	49
1,200	†Rochester M.	62	63	62	63
1,500	†Sacr'mentoV. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,100	†San Toy	15	15	14	15
400	†Santa R. Dev.	½	½	½	½
3,800	†Scratch G. Gold Min.	59	60	59	60
300	†Section 30.	11¾	11¾	11½	11¾
800	†Seneca Copper Corp.	15½	15½	15½	15½
1,500	Silver K. of Arizona	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,700	††Silver Pick.	25	26	25	26
2,800	†St. Nich. Z.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15,250	†Slo. Star.	27	28	25	25
1,000	†St. Nich. Z. Ext., w. i.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Stand. S.-L.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,300	††Success M.	30	39	36	37
3,900	†Superstit'nM. (a pros.)	42	42	41	41
8,600	†TommyBurns Gold	42	42	39	40
100	Tonopah Ext.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Tono. Be'mont	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000	†Thomp. Krist	28	28	28	28
100	Ton. Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3,000	Tri-Bullion	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,600	†Troy-Ariz.	61	61	57	60
150	Un. Eastern.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8,000	††U. S. Con. M.	10	11	10	10
2,500	††U. S. Tung.	22	25	22	24
200	Un. Verde Ex.	27½	29	27½	27⅜
100	Unity G. M.	3	3	3	3
550	Va. Mines.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1,700	†W. E. Cons.	72	72	68	68
2,500	†W. Caps Min.	47	47	46	47
600	†W. Cr. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	†W. Oaks M.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼
2,000	††W. P. of Nev.	25	25	25	25
15,150	†Yering. M. C.	27	27	27	27
100	Yukon G. M.	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$5,000	†Cos. new 6s.	108	108	108	108
75,000	†Russian Gov. new 5½s	83½	85¾	83½	83½
200,000	†Sinclair O. 6s.	112½	113⅝	112½	112⅝
100,000	†Un. King. nw. 5½s (2-10)	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
250,000	U. S. Rubber new 5s.	96½	*96⅝	96½	96½

†Unlisted. †Sell cents per share. *Odd lot. Note.—Monday 1,000 St. Joseph Lead sold at 18.

***

INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Drug Syn.	10	12	10	12
Am. Sumatra Tob.	17	19	17	19
Am. Sum. Tob. pf.	75	80	75	80
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	19½	20	18¾	20
Butler Chemical	2⅛	3¼	2⅛	3¼
Butterworth Judson	45	52	45	52
Car Light & Power	2½	5	2½	5
Chevrolet Motor	115	122	115	122
Erickson Wheel	30	33	30	33
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Fed. Dye. & Cham.	39	45	39	45
Fisk Rub. cv. 1st pf.	105	..	105	..
Gen. Am. Tank Car	54	60	54	60
Grant Motor Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar pf.	98	100	98	100
Int. Arms & Fuse	24	24¾	24	24¾
Kathodian Bronze pf.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3⅛
Keystone T. & R. pf.	15½	16	15½	16
S. H. Kress pf.	103	106	103	106
Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Lukens Steel	38	41	38	41
Manhattan Elec. Sup.	37	39	37	39
Marlin Arms pf.	33	33¾	33	33⅝
Maxim Munitions	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
National Acme	50	54	50	54
National Acme	35	35⅝	35	35⅜
Old Colonial Choc.	3⅝	4	3⅝	4
Santa C. Sugar pf.	59	60	59	60
Republic Motor Truck	66	67	66	67
Springfield Body	78	84	77	82
Springfield Body pf.	116	120	115	120
Standard Motors	5½	6½	5½	6½
Tatnall Foxwood	63	66	62	66
Wright-Martin pf.	54	56	54	56

RAILROADS.

Chi. & N. W. rights	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
St. L. R. Mt. & P.	82½	83	82½	83
Western Pacific	19½	21	19½	21

OIL STOCKS.

Alpha Oil & Gas	82	86	82	86
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Tidewater Oil	245	246	244	246
Utah Petroleum	55	58	55	58

MINING STOCKS.

Butte & Zenith	5⅝	6	5⅜	6
Big Jim	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Cerro Gordo Min.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2⅛

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	86	82	86

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	22	25	20	25
American Brass	345	350	345	350
Atlas Powder	163	170	164	168
Atlas Powder pf.	*102	102	*100	102
Babcock & Wilcox	116	119	116	120
Bliss (E. W.)	475	525	425	450
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	80	75	80
Can. Pdy. & Porg.	190	200	200	220
Canada Explosives	400	500	400	500
Canada Expl. pf.	104	110	104	110
Colt's Arms	800	815	785	810
Du Pont Pow., new	263	267	262	264
Du Pont Pow., deb.	103	103	104	104½
Hercules Powder	295	300	290	300
Hercules Powder pf.	117	119	117	119
International Arms	22	26	22	28
Niles-Bement-Pond	182	191	182	188
Scovill Mfg. Co.	595	605	595	605
Winchester Arms	850	900	850	950

*Ex dividend.

American Pr. & Lt. Com.
American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Cities Service Pfd.
Commonwealth Pr. Ry. & Lt. Com.
Nor. States Pr. Com. Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Standard Gas & Elec. Com. & Pfd.
Tenn. Ry. Lt. & Pr. Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Railways Com.

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Kiely & Horton
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Cleve. Automatic Mach. Co. of Ohio
Gulf, Mobile & Northern R. R.
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R. R.
St. Louis, Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Co.
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44 Broad Street, New York
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50	S. O. New York	25	Ohio Oil
25	Prairie O. & G.	100	Int. Petroleum
25	S. O. New Jersey	100	Indiana Pipe
25	Atlantic Ref.	100	Pierce Oil
25	S. O. Calif.	25	Northern

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The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c, $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Your Income Tax

By March 1, 1917, every individual subject to the provisions of the new Federal Income Tax Law is required to file a report of income received during 1916.

Our Income Tax Department will be glad to supply the form required (No. 1040, *revised*), and offers its services to those who may desire assistance in making out

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

COATS.—Jobber placing stock orders on Spring coats. Call 9 to 12 Tuesday and Wednesday, 3d floor, 42 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on popular price coats. Call with samples, 1,140 Broadway, 3d floor.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS AND WAISTS.—Children's coats and ladies' waists for the Spring. Call Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., mail order house, Williams, Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COATS, SUITS, AND DRESSES wanted, new Spring models, of the better grade, for immediate delivery. 303 5th Av, Room 1,506.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Jobber looking at Spring lines. S. Forman, 120 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at high-grade samples. 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on ladies', misses', and juniors' dresses; will look at samples every morning to Feb. 5; cash paid on delivery; quantity orders placed. Call 110 West 32d, Room 1,604.

DRESSES.—Large jobber placing stock orders on novelties in afternoon and sport wear of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash jobs evening dresses of the better kind. Wiener, 53 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

EIDERDOWN.—Open for French & Ward quality. A. B. C. elderdown. Address R 298 Times Downtown.

LININGS.—Body and sleeve canvas, 'all clothiers' or tailors' trimmings; pay cash, Oxford, 62 West 14th St. 9520 Chelsea.

MEN'S FURNISHING lines wanted for Pacific Coast trade; well acquainted. K 50 Times.

OPEN to buy Union button sewer. Z 279 Times Annex.

POPLINS.—Open to buy American woolen poplins; also Poiret twill; high colors. Philip Cohn, 16 West 19th.

POPLINS, SERGES, VELOURS.—Open for any quantity. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

POPLIN. — High shade; any quantity; spot cash. Freeman, Simon & Co., 37 W. 20th St.

SATIN.—Will buy for cash any quantity of washable satin and crepe de chine in plush and white. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 11 East 26th St.

SILKS.—Attention, waist, dress, and suit manufacturers! If you are overstocked we are open to buy silks of all descriptions and colors for cash; quantity no object. Phone Gramercy 1283. Goldman Silk Co.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and jobs of silks and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SKIRTINGS.—Greenberg-Rauh Garment Co., St. Louis, Mo., will look at wash skirtings at office, 30 West 26th, 4th floor, from 9 A. M. until noon.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at medium and better grade skirts all week, 4 to 6 P. M., 136 West 21st, 6th floor.

SKIRTS, WAISTS.—Jobs wanted. Spring 208, Standard Merchandise Co., 419-421 Broadway.

SPORT MATERIAL.—Wanted, contractors on sport suits and dresses; must furnish own samples; large orders given. Call, with samples, 116 West 29th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Men's suits and overcoats for special sale; must be values to retail at $10; will pay $6.50 to $7.00. Z 291 Times Annex.

SUIT AND COAT contractors wanted; jobber ready to place orders. Call 8:30-12, 37 East 21st St., 5th floor.

SUITS.—Specializing at $18.75. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th St.

UNDERWEAR.—Ladies' muslin underwear for spot cash, as well as newest numbers for catalogue. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., Wm.-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Mail order house of the East, Wm.-Belmont & Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WAISTS.—Open to buy a job of 2,000 silk waists for cash. Mayer's, 571 8th Av.

WAISTS.—Open to buy 2,000 silk waists, for cash. Mayer's, 571 8th Av., New York.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDING MACHINES.—Two Wales visible adding machines; electric motor attachments; Burroughs adding machine, International time lock; make offer. Schaap & Sons, 304 Broadway. Phone Franklin 42-43.

AMOSKEAG SERGE, 7,301, black and navy; Wellington-Sears serge, sponged and shrunk, 3,500, black and navy; Garfield Worsted Mills gabardine, all shades, less than market price. Call Mr. Werblin, Franklin 931.

BOTANY SERGE, 13213; immediate delivery. Samuel Hammel, 5441 Mad. Sq.

BROADCLOTH.—Embroidered novelty collars for suits; see us, save money. Farragut 4838.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly, pearl gray, and tan. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—3,000 dozen, sizes 2 to 6, 4 to 14; close out cheap; quick action. L. Shepetis, 75 Spring St. Phone 3218 Spring.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 26th.

COATS, SUITS &c.—Jobs of women's, misses', and children's coats and dresses, women's and misses' waists, suits and skirts, furs, infants' wear, men's and boys' suits and furnishings; also general merchandise; complete lines to clean out. Samples can be seen at 49 East 21st St., Room 1110.

COATS.—Jobs of new Spring flapper and girls' coats; shoetop suits; also come to see the best popular priced line of misses' and girls' coats and suits. I. Sternberg & Feller, 151 West 25th.

COATS. — Velours, interlined and lined throughout; large plush collars; all sizes; green, brown, black, blue, Burgundy, plum. Theodore Weiss, 25 West 27th St.

COATS.—Must dispose of wool plush and wool velour coats at a price at once to make room for our Spring stock. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Plush, guaranteed plush and velour coats, better quality, for immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Wonderful Spring styles; see our 1917 coat; big seller. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Job, silk plush; sacrifice below cost. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—600 Spring sport coats to close out. Max Lempert, 120 West 18th St.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

CREPE DE CHINES, georgettes, taffetas, peau de cynes, far below market prices. H. D. Greenfield, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Children's and misses', in net organdy and lace; also taffeta party dresses, to close out. Sudin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Snappy serge and silk dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Berliner Costume Co., 114 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—500 serge and crepe to close out at a price; Spring merchandise. L. & L. Dress Co., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES. — Silks and serges; close-outs. Merchandise Sales and Exchange Co., 18 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Have 500 French Serges to close out at a price. Schlang Co., 151 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—300 evening dresses to close out at a sacrifice. Wexler Bros., 16 West 22d.

DRESSES. — Georgettes, taffetas; Spring samples to close out. J. Lesser, 47 W. 34th.

DRESSES.—500 serges and silks to close out; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 38th.

DRESSES.—500 serges to close out; good bargain. Princess, 19 West 24th St.

GEORGETTES, crepe de chines, taffetas, and peau de cygnes, all colors, for immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d.

LYMANSVILLE CHEVIOT, all shades; immediate delivery. Freeman, Simon & Co., 37 West 20th.

M. W. SERGE.—Joel's No. 196, 17 pieces, below market price. Madison Square 4042.

PEAU DE CYGNE AND TAFFETAS for immediate delivery. Brunswick Silk Works, 225 5th Av. Tel. Madison Square 7324.

POPLINS, poiret twills, storm and French serges; also white chinchillas. Farragut 9811.

SERGES.—Quality 54221 and W. F. X., all colors, immediate delivery. H. Rafelson, Farragut 3816.

SERGE.—American, 0936, all colors, right price. Harrison Woolens Mills, 30 W. 21st St.

SHEPHERD CHECKS, two cases, to close out cheap. Lesser, 40 West 22d St.

SILK.—Have large quantity of white silk, good quality, for immediate delivery; responsible parties only; samples shown. Room 301, 1,182 Broadway.

SILKS.—Silk and wool poplins; meteors, all grades, all colors; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILK JERSEY.—Sport stripe silk jersey to close out, 3,000 square yards. Henry J. Jackson, 20 East 20th St. Gramercy 5573.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher-Whitman's 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SNAP FASTENERS, bronze spring fasteners, carded or bulk, size O, black and white; immediate delivery for export. Spring 9539.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross OO; white, black carded, like imported; $6. T. 132 Times.

SUITS.—You certainly should see our line of three-priced junior suits and separate line of three-priced misses' suits. Davidson & Garsson, 25 West 26th St.

SUITS.—See our special, $9.75 and up. Sample stock at Rosen, 33 West 34th St.

SUITS, DRESSES, WAISTS.—Will buy; silk goods only. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,403.

TALCUM POWDER, 10c, 15c, 25c, sellers in various style packages, assorted odors, in ovals and 1-pound cans; attractive in price as well as quality. Phone 980 Main for our representative. Herman Chemical Co., 230 Adams St., Brooklyn.

WAISTS.—Jobbers, we take care of your wants on crepe de chine, tub silk, Jap silk, and cotton. Remarkable Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WAISTS.—Silk waists in all newest shades from $2.25 up; ready for delivery. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WOOLEN CREPE.—40 inches, to close at price; gold color. Spring 2234.

WOOLENS.—Shepherds checks to close out. M. Berman, 714 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT BUYER.—Am open to represent good firm as resident buyer; 12 years' experience in ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear lines; moderate charges. K 45 Times.

SALESMAN with large following wants popular-priced coats, suit, and dress lines for New England. Address P 128 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3¼ @3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday....3¼@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlap Demand Opens Slowly.

After more active buying than for some time during the closing days of last week, the demand for burlaps in the local market is opening slowly this week. Lightweights, spot stocks of which are practically nil in this market, are asked for more freely than heavy goods in the demand there is. As a result, prices are strengthening, 8-ounce being now quoted from about 8.10 cents in carload lots to 8.25 cents in smaller quantities. Heavy goods can still be had for spot shipment in fair quantities, quotations being based on 9.50 cents for 10½-ounce 40s. Not much that was new appeared in the day's reports from Calcutta and Dundee.

More Fall Prices Are Made.

Prices to the jobbing, cutting-up, and export trades have been made on kimono flannels by the T. Holt Haywood department of F. Vietor & Achelis. The line contains a variety of styles in light and dark shades, and the new quotations show advances of 2 to 3 cents a yard over last season's. Customers are allowed to call for any proportion of darks in their orders that they may wish. It is expected that the line will be sold up and withdrawn this week, as lines of flannels below the kimono grade are now practically sold up and withdrawn. Opening Fall prices on the dark shades of Aurora dress ginghams have also been made. In spite of the fact that prices on these goods are also 2 to 3 cents a yard higher than the last figures, it is expected that the line will be withdrawn within the next forty-eight hours.

Hard Coal Prices Steady.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that speculative prices in the local anthracite market have fluctuated very little during the last week, weather conditions having been sufficiently wintry to cause steadiness, but not severe enough to lead to further increases. While domestic sizes display great strength, the most abnormal situation is found in the steam grades. Retailers report that, regardless of price, it is impossible to get enough pea, buckwheat, and rice coal to take care of their regular trade. Marked confusion and price irregularity have developed in the bituminous trade as a result of dissimilar traffic conditions on different railroads.

Fall Color Card Issued.

The Fall color card just issued by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States contains thirty-four shades, and eight shades especially for furs, the latter an innovation. The colors given are lighter than those which were popular last Fall, but not quite as brilliant as those which will feature the coming Spring season. The range starts off with a group called brass. These colors will continue the vogue for the popular gold shades. A line of blues follow, there are some further colors on the gold order, and after these come greens, browns, reds, and grays. The wine shades that were so good last Fall also get representation. The object in putting out fur colors, it is explained, is to make it easier to prepare fur trimmings.

Dress Goods Trade Active.

Delivery, and not the sale of merchandise, is the big question in the dress goods trade. Some of the mills have limited the amount of goods to be sold in order to protect themselves as far as prices are concerned, and also to enable them to keep their deliveries as closely as possible on time. Stocks are so short that it is only in special cases that the mill agents can meet the demand from buyers who want spot goods. In some quarters of the market the Fall business is well under way, although the leading dress goods factor has not yet made a formal opening of lines.

May Adopt Open-Price Plan.

Several of the representative manufacturing clothiers are so interested in the success of the open price competitive plan as it has worked out in other industries that there is quite some likelihood of it being adopted in the clothing trade. There will be difficulties, so the clothiers say, in introducing the scheme in their industry, but a way may be found to overcome these. There is some talk of classifying the trade so that each grade may have the information that it most desires. The question will be brought up before the clothiers' meeting next month.

Jobbers Selling Wash Goods.

Not only is the advance guard of retail buyers in this city beginning to take novelty wash goods well, but jobbers' salesmen who are now out on second trips for Spring are sending in good business from their various territories. All kinds of combinations of colors and fabrics are in demand, the call ranging from the sheerest and daintiest flower-decorated cottons to fairly heavy skirtings in a variety of weaves and patterns. One of the newest skirtings offered here is known as Ki Ki, and shows several Japanese designs in unusual colorings and groupings on each cloth grounds of khaki shade. It can be retailed profitably at 35 cents a yard, and comes in 34 and 35 inch widths. It is said to be selling well.

Gray Goods Demand Small.

The uncertainty of the trend of the cotton market was one of the reasons advanced yesterday as to why gray goods buying was not more active here, and another was that spot and nearby goods from second hands, which have been selling under mill prices are getting harder to find. A third reason was the unwillingness of the mills to meet second-hand prices for goods now sold for delivery after April 1. Neither printcloths nor sheetings sold any too freely, though there appeared to be more activity to the former than to the latter. Some nibbling at lawns and other combed-yarn goods was reported, but the business booked was not large. Mill prices for printcloths closed nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s...10¼@38¼-inch, 64-60s..7¼@
39-inch, 72-76s...9¾@38¼-inch, 64-56s..7¼@
39-inch, 68-72s...9¼@38¼-inch, 64-60s..7¼@
39-inch, 56-44s...6¾@38¼-inch, 60-48s..6¼@
38½-inch, 64-64s. 7¾@27-inch, 64-60s... 5¾@

Still Wish Samples Duty Free.

Carl W. Stern, of M. J. Corbett & Co., Chairman of the American Importers' Association's Committee on Customs Procedure, together with T. S. Sharretts, counsel of the association, and other importers, called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters in Washington yesterday and urged that the department rescind its recent ruling putting all textile samples on the dutiable list. Up to last month it had been the practice of the department to admit free samples not exceeding nine inches in length. The domestic woolen and worsted manufacturing associations are understood to be responsible for the Government's action in denying the free entry privilege. If the department refuses to modify its order to customs officials importers may bring a test case, as the present tariff fails to provide specifically for the classification of samples.

Beaded Bags in High Favor.

The difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of beads is hampering makers of women's handbags in their efforts to meet the heavy Spring demand for these goods. All sorts and conditions of beaded designs are seen, and some of the novelty bags that are offered to the retail trade for the new season run into pretty high figures for sale over the counter. One of these, which is made of imported black lustre faille, is known as the Aviatrix bag, the name being derived from the novel wing effects embodied in it. It is finished with a medallion tassel of vari-colored beads, and is heavily garnitured with bead designs that include several colors, graduating from dark to light. It retails at $18.

Mrs. Laura A. Peck Left $300,000.

The will of Mrs. Laura A. Peck, who died Jan. 14 at 500 Madison Avenue, disposes of an estate of more than $300,000, including rare works of art, vases, and tapestries, and valuable paintings which at one time belonged to the collection of her father, the late John T. Martin. The chief legatees are Norman and Nelson Peck, sons. The testatrix directed that a loan of $100,000 to James M. Waters, her son by her deceased husband, Robert Newton Waters, be not charged against him, but regarded as a gift made under the will. One of the paintings disposed of in the will is "The Betrothal," by Florent Willies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman & Co.; L. G. Federman, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; R. T. Fleming, linens; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; Hermitage.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; L. Scarbrough, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss L. Hochsimer, waists; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Maas & Kemper; G. W. Bush, linens; Broztell.

P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; 597 P. Whitmore, laces, ready-to-wear; 597 B'way; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Strauss Bros.; M. Strauss, dress goods; Imperial.

BERWICK, Penn.—Berwick Stores Co.; H. Kisbock, dry goods; Breslin.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—P. Marx; A. Kaufman, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, Miss Herman, underwear; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; Mrs. J. S. Knox, ribbons, millinery; W. L. Wood, leather goods; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss K. C. Leonard, millinery; Miss Towns, hdkfs.; 315 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, women's suits; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mr. Michel, leather goods, jewelry; Miss Diller, children's millinery; Mr. Long, umbrellas; Mrs. Best, misses' costumes; Mr. Gilman, shoe top suits; Miss Nelson, dresses; Miss Murphy, cheap serge dresses; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Mr. Lyford, furs, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, corsets, negligees; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss A. F. Goode, representing; P. D. Slocum, furs; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy leather goods; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—W. Hengerer Co.; J. J. Donolly, furn. goods; 18 W. 35th; Herald Square.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; E. Hammett, sweaters, muslin underwear; P. Schaefer, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; P. F. Brett, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, rugs; 18 W. 35th.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; C. U. Lorimer, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Fashion Shop; Sig. Phillips, ready-to-wear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; M. Powers, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—R. Schwartz & Co.; Mrs. F. Kirkpatrick, coats, suits, dresses; R. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way; Aberdeen.

CHICAGO—Greene's; B. Greene, suits, skirts; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; D. Atkinson, hosiery; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; C. M. Wood, hats, caps; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. B. Jacobine, draperies; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; T. P. Tracy, coats, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. L. Pearson, clothing; 43 West 23d.

CINCINNATI—The Shillito Co.; Miss A. B. Campbell, muslin underwear, waists; 432 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Lindner Co.; A. H. Canning, neckwear, petticoats; 1,140 B'way.

CORDELL, Okla.—C. H. Wright's D. G. Co.; Mr. Ferguson, ready-to-wear, dry goods; room 810, 1,170 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Royal Cloak Co.; M. P. Kline, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Petersen Sons Co.; F. A. Berglund, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; R. J. Elder, dry goods; 230 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—A. L. Mendenhall Co.; A. L. Mendenhall, millinery; Albert.

DEL RIO, Texas—Oppenheim & Simmons; Mr. Simmons, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. F. Pohlman, dry goods; 263 East 26th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. Strum, ready-to-wear, basement; 358 4th Av.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; G. S. Rossell, sporting goods; 116 West 32d.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Model D. G. Co.; E. Walters, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes; Herald Square.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Prendergast & McShane; W. Prendergast, clothing, millinery; Albert.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Wolf & Dessauer; Miss K. Banks, gloves; 1,239 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Monnig D. G. Co.; G. B. Monnig, domestics; Somerset.

GALVESTON, Texas—Garbode-Erband Co.; Miss E. Schneider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Oswald, suits, dresses; H. J. Goodman, silks, dress goods; Mr. Putt, general mdse., (basement); 1,170 B'way; York.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—M. Simon, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson & Co.; F. Blauvelt, furn. goods, hosiery; 260 5th Av.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; E. H. Stein, general mdse.; 31 Union Square.

HELENA, Mont.—Sands Bros. D. G. Co.; L. A. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 334 4th Av.

HUNTINGDON, Tenn.—Mayo & Cooney; M. May, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—General Store; J. Jacoby, coats, suits, skirts, house dresses; 218 E. 87th.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; A. M. Baker, prints, percales; 320 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; F. E. Ganun, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Geddes Co.; T. W. Mitchell, laces, embroideries; 72 Leonard.

JACKSON, Tenn.—W. Birmingham & Son; P. Birmingham, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

JONESBORO, Ark.—Heinman D. G. Co.; Mrs. R. Z. Foley, ready-to-wear; Room 610, 1,170 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Geo. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss K. Finnegan, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; Mrs. C. E. Austin, ready-to-wear; E. S. Mendenhall, hosiery, underwear; 23 East 26th.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; F. G. Ramsey, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, hdkfs.; 432 4th Av.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss Ahern, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Bach & Bro.; W. A. Marx, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden, juniors' wear, corsets, sweaters, underwear; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Vogue; A. Levy, women's ready-to-wear; Gotham.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; Miss M. E. Harding, representing; 23 East 26th.

LOUISVILLE — Elite Garment Co.; J. M. Goldstein, cloaks, suits; 1,133 B'way.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Paris Fashion Co.; S. D. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 110 West 34th; Breslin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Fair; M. Alperin, clothing, jewelry; Aberdeen.

MINNEAPOLIS—Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, coats, suits, dresses; 47 W. 34th, Room 821.

MOBILE, Ala.—D. R. Dunlap Merc. Co.; E. O. Fowlkes, domestics; 350 B'way.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Mrs. C. W. Compton, ready-to-wear millinery, neckwear; McAlpin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hershberg Bros.; D. C. Gross, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Somerset.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; M. J. Leahy, laces; 404 4th Av.; Broztell.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. H. Flack, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; T. J. Morrissey, silks, dress goods; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; S. J. Schwartz, gen. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods; 60 Worth.

NEW ORLEANS—Simmons, Cohn Co.; J. S. Cohn, clothing; Hermitage.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. A. Desmond, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Portrous & Mitchell Co.; J. W. Lee, millinery, handkerchiefs, gloves, hosiery; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; N. E. Church, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Marymont & Upright; J. Frusch, dresses; 11 W. 25th.

OAKLAND, Cal.—" Mossasher's "; M. Lepratto, coats, suits, dresses; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—C. Kilpatrick Co.; Mrs. E. A. Davis, women's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; J. Dickinson, hosiery, knit underwear; 1,133 Broadway; Broztell.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; C. C. Olsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; A. B. Cote, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Geo. H. Gruber; Kass Gruber, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.

PHILADELPHIA—" Blauner's "; Miss P. Solomon, cotton, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snelienberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—P. Baird & Co.; M. Baird, coats; 110 West 34th.

PHILADELPHIA—Warshaw & Co.; Mr. Warshaw, suits; 110 West 34th.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Langman & Bro.; J. Langman, tie silk; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; imperial.

PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Bros.; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; D. S. Scott, furn. goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Mrs. W. H. Francis, Miss K. Conville, ladies' wear; 182 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Arthuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Kohl, flannels; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. B. Herstein, coats, suits; 1,239 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; Miss F. Looby, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, corsets, negligees; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery Co.; W. L. Berry, rugs, carpets; 23 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; T. J. McNamara, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

POTTSVILLE, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. A. Ellison, domestics; 230 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; J. W. Cameron, ribbons, hdkfs.; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

PROVIDENCE—Gladding D. G. Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—White-Davis Co.; A. White, clothing, women's garments; Imperial.

QUANNOT, Texas—Baker, Hanna & Co.; T. S. Hanna, general mdse.; 350 Broadway.

RAYNE, La.—M. Kohn Co.; L. E. and H. Kohn, dry goods; 258 Church; Marlborough.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; R. J. Calm, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Kline, Epphimer & Co.; S. E. Heckman, carpets, rugs; 334 4th Av.; Broztell.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; L. Eschwege, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Gregorian.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. Blen, ready-to-wear; L. D. Dail, ready-to-wear, basement; 23 East 26th.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. E. Miller, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; C. C. Reed, white goods, linens, linings, 236 Church.

ROANOKE, Va.—J. B. Thomas & Co.; J. F. Lee, upholstery goods; 258 Church.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A. C. Usher, woolens; Herald Square.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—S. Wolfsort D. G. Co.; J. T. Gilmer, general mdse; 1,150 Broadway.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Joske Bros. Co.; D. L. Pincus, notions, art goods, handkerchiefs, ribbons, leather goods, laces; 1,150 B'way.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Saul Wolfson D. G. Co.; H. Hickok, notions, furn. goods; 1,150 Broadway.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney Co.; J. F. Horman, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Bon Marche; C. McLaren, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 230 5th Av.; Prince George.

SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; E. R. Lindburg, ready-to-wear; 23 E. 26th.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—Wright Fashion Shop; C. H. Wright, ready-to-wear; Room 810, 1,170 Broadway.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Albert Steiger Co.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits; 315 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; Miss S. Killam, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Barnes-Martin D. G. Co.; Miss M. Achtenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Greenberg-Rauh Garment Co.; M. Rauh, wash skirting; 30 W. 26th.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dey Bros. & Co.; F. Pflaum, laces, hdkfs.; 220 5th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Majestic Cloak Co.; H. C. Landry, cloaks, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neale & Hyde; A. M. Robinson, furn. goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 72 Leonard.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; A. M. Robinson, men's furn. goods; 72 Leonard; Park Av.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Goldberg & Lewis; A. L. Baker, dress goods, silks; 1,161 B'way; Herald Square.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—S. Levy; P. Silver, coats, suits, skirts; 218 E. 87th.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss B. Price, books, stationery; L. L. Brink, toys, wall paper; 116 W. 32d.

TRINIDAD, Col.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; M. J. Goldsmith, notions, furn. goods; Flanders.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; R. Menzie, basement, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss E. Hart, women's gowns, children's dresses; 334 4th Av.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Frank A. Empsall & Co.; F. A. Empsall, notions, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor & Co.; A. G. Naylor, hosiery, knit underwear; H. L. Henderson, rugs; 116 W. 32d.

WICHITA, Kan.—Hauser-Garrison D. G. Co.; B. C. Hegl, notions, hosiery; 358 B'way.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Miss M. Sullivan, children's wear; W. Thomas, furniture; 212 5th Av.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Chas. Casper Sons; E. Casper, dry goods; Broztell.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; M. Burnside, dress goods, silks, laces; 212 5th Av.

WINSTON, N. C.—Ideal D. G. Co.; H. L. Trotter, notions, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; 432 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; T. A. Keller, housefurn. goods; 230 5th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; C. S. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WORCESTER, Mass.—J. C. MacInnes Co.; J. H. Newton, men's, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.

YORK, Penn.—J. McLean & Sons; Mr. Ottomiller, Miss E. Weltshoffer, hosiery; Miss Milin, children's wear; 432 4th Av.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A comparative cotton goods price chart for 1916 is now being sent to the trade by Louis Lowinson, cotton goods broker, 72 Leonard

PRICES UP AND DOWN IN COTTON MARKET

Volume of Business Heavier, with Large Operators Taking a Leading Part.

MAY CLOSES AT 17.08-17.10

Census Report, Showing 11,147,118 Bales Ginned to Jan. 16, Attracts Little Attention.

Price movements on the Cotton Exchange yesterday were decidely brisk, and the volume of business was heavier than for some days past, with large operators taking a leading part in bringing about sharp declines and advances. The market opened at from 2 to 27 above Monday's closing quotations on new trade buying and covering by shorts, but it was not long before certain important interests began a heavy selling movement which drove prices downward, the decline in the case of May contracts amounting to 20 points compared with the opening price, and 13 points under Monday's final figure. Late in the afternoon, however, prices quickly recovered all the loss sustained in the earlier trading, which amounted to 43 points in the case of certain months compared with the lowest quotations of the morning. The market closed steady with May at 17.08@17.10.

The comment of the brokers was that a heavy short interest had been created during the last few days from activities on the bear side by operators who not so long ago were enthusiastic bulls.

The Census Report, showing 11,147,118 bales ginned to January 16 was in line with expectations, and consequently attracted slight attention. No change was reported in the ocean freight situation, but the exports of approximately 60,000 bales for the day elicited considerable comment in view of the fact that much had been said lately about the difficulties of shipping cotton by reason of the activities of commerce raiders, submarines and Governmental restrictions.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday.
January	....16.62	16.74	16.54	16.75@16.79	16.60
February	....	....	....	16.75@	16.60
March	....16.80	16.98	16.80	16.87@16.89	16.72
April	....	....	....	16.92@	16.75
May	....16.96	17.19	16.78	17.08@17.10	16.89
June	....	....	....	17.06@	16.88
July	....16.96	17.15	16.78	17.06@17.07	16.88
August	....16.80	16.80	16.67	16.75@16.80	16.58
September	....	....	....	16.36@	16.58
October	....15.90	16.20	15.73	16.09@16.10	16.03
December	....16.02	16.26	16.02	16.18@16.20	15.92

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, and 30 points advance at 17.05c for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were 13 points lower to 15 points higher. Galveston, 17.25c; New Orleans, 16.81c; Mobile, 17c; Savannah, 18¾c; Wilmington, 17c; Norfolk, 17c; Augusta, 17c; Memphis, 17c; Houston, 17.15c, and Little Rock, 17.25c).

Liverpool cables reported a moderate demand for spot cotton. Sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 5,000. Imports, 30,000 bales; American, 29,000. Middling upland, 10.76d. Futures opened steady, 2 to 3 points higher, and closed barely steady at a net decline of 2 to 10 points. January-February, 10.25d; March-April, 10.27d; May-June, 10.27d; July-August, 10.21d, and October-November, 9.60d. Manchester, yarns dull and irregular; cloths, offers too low.

The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 10.64d; May, 10.84d; July, 10.88d, and October, 10.70d.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 25,102 bales, compared with 28,492 bales last year. Stocks total 1,406,525 bales, compared with 1,777,050 last year.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M. Carideo‹West Co Brew McInnis‹C of N York. S Side Orange Cons Co‹ Mt Vernon Builders Cent Building Co et al. Sup Co‹Harrison, Walsh‹Van Amringe.

Highest number reached on call, 320.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.; Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Fowers‹West 261 RR. Nitsch‹McCann. Reilly‹Pelham Sun Pub Co. Blatt‹Straus. Mertz‹The Connecticut Co. Dorsett‹Hanley. Kessler‹The Orange Co Traction Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Malcolm‹Kelly. Conti‹N Y C RR. (2.) Johnson‹Yonkers RR. Simone‹West 261 RR. Spear‹N Y, N H & H RR. Wanko‹Engle, (2.) Martonovitch‹Port Chester Baking Co. Jammer‹Pannenberg. Celozzi‹N Y C RR. Carpenter‹Wright. Du Bruycker‹West Elec Light Co. Morano‹The Carpenter Co. Garlisch‹N Y C & H R R. Eskotter‹Sens. Wilson‹Gunther's Sons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 464.

CONTRACT CALENDAR—Young, J. Garrity‹Mattiaccio.

Shapiro‹Rice. Shanley‹Whitridge, as Recr. McTeigue‹Gates. Staff‹Rowland. De Pasquale‹United Cigar Stores Co. Ziemiansk‹Libman Contracting Co. Odell‹West St RR. Sweeney‹N Y C RR. Bell‹N Y C & H R RR. Doyle‹Roselle Heights Realty Co. Borkhout‹Int R T. Fryer‹same.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

UNICORN FILM SERVICE CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Unicorn Film Service Corporation, engaged in buying, selling, and rental of films at 126-132 West Forty-sixth Street, by House, Grossman & Vorhaus, attorneys for Lennie L. George, $3,969; Charles Abrams, $27, and Samuel H. Fine, $153. Preferential payments and transfer of property are alleged as the acts of bankruptcy. The company is a Delaware corporation, incorporated in February, 1916, with capital stock $1,250,000. Liabilities are reported to be $200,000 and assets above $10,000. It had branches in Albany, Syracuse, Bangor, Me., and Springfield, Mass.

SPA BUFFET LUNCH CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Spa Buffet Lunch Co., Inc., of 189 Broadway, by Conron Brothers Company, as creditor for $1,194. The company was incorporated in September, 1913, with capital stock $25,000.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHING COMPANY.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Finkelstein & Finelsky, trading as the Universal Clothing Company, manufacturers of clothing, 738 Broadway, one by Brian & Brian for $3,000; by S. Weisman & Brothers, $608, and H. I. Josephson, $400, and the other by David Freeman, $289; Harry Kupferschmidt, $225, and Max G. Cohen, $217. Liabilities are $35,000 and assets $15,000. The attorneys are Abraham & Finkelstein and Hillel Finefsky. Judge A. N. Hand appointed Hampton D. Ewing receiver, bond $5,000, on application of Maurice L. Shaine.

MAXWELL, CYRUS E., traveling salesman, 124 West Ninety-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,000 and assets $448.18.

ALBERT MURPHY, Jr., Bedford, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $521 and assets $75.

ROSE MARKOWITZ, 712 West 180th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,000; assets, the Morris Park estates on a judgment obtained on Dec. 27 last, growing out of the purchase of real estate, and no assets.

JOHN F. FAINE, 306 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,156 and no assets. Most of the debts are hotel and garage bills, medical services, and dry goods.

CHARLES BLOCKHAM, 617 West 152d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,000 and no assets.

HENRY SCHWARTZ.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Henry Schwartz, clothing dealer at Yonkers, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

LARRY BESTHOFF, dealer in dry goods, 3,582 Prospect Av., has filed schedules showing liabilities $5,246 and assets $7,000.

ZINER COMPANY.—Oliver G. Fessenden and Percival Wilds, receivers for S. Cottle Company, manufacturing jeweler, 33 West Forty-sixth Street, have been authorized to continue business for five days. Liabilities $27,487 and assets $120,727.

ZINER BROTHERS.—Judge A. N. Hand has appointed Walter L. Hand receiver for Ziner Brothers, grocers, 1,631 Avenue A; bond $500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Lyman H. Huntley, a Syracuse contractor, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities over $35,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today in behalf of the Hill Dryer Company, Worcester. The liabilities amount to $36,235, and the assets are estimated at $21,800.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Paul W. Murphy, a merchant tailor, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,988 and assets of $2,453.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Adams, Percy A.—City of New York..$127.81
American Rice Products Co.—Same..326.23
American Car Advertising Co., Inc.—Same.....124.24
Artel Co.—Same.....124.24
American Cut Co.—Same.....124.24
American Lock Nut Co.—Same.....124.24
Atlantic Turpentine and Refining Co.—Same.....124.24
Associated Actors Co.—Same.....548.21
Automatic Sash Holder Co.—Same.....124.24
Automatic Alarm Lock Co.—Same.....124.24
Automatic Calculator Corporation—Same.....124.24
Brooke, James J.—Same.....548.21
Bedford, George P.—Same.....127.81
Bush, Frederick A.—Same.....124.24
Bond, Alfred H.—Same.....127.81
Beatty, Archibald—Same.....336.28
Bankers and Merchants' Agency Co.—Same.....124.24
Bell & Bogart Soap Co.—Same.....124.24
Bankers' National Realty Corporation—Same.....336.23
Broughan, Leonard A.—Same.....124.24
Bieber, Louis—Same.....127.81
Butts, Harry H.—Same.....124.24
Couch, William R.—Same.....127.81
Craig, Joseph B.—Same.....336.23
Cohen, Barnet—Same.....127.81
Collins, Harry—Same.....127.81
Crossley, George R.—Same.....124.24
C. N. Gates Co.—Same.....127.81
Chipman Electric Purifying Co.—Same..336.23
Cuban Clear Mfg. Corporation—Same..124.24
Discount Credit Ass'n—Same.....124.24
Dahlter Import Co—Same.....127.81
Druggist Specialties Co.—Same.....124.24
Deasy Mfg. Co—Same.....548.21
Egerton Towing Co.—Same.....127.81
Everetts, Inc.—Same.....336.23
Estates Mortgage Securities Co.—Same.548.21
E. R. Brackett Co.—Same.....548.21
Edelman, Maxwell—Same.....127.81
Eisman, Samuel—Same.....548.21
Ford, George L.—Same.....548.21
Gruber, Frederick—Same.....548.21
G. M. Ahrens Co., Inc.—Same.....548.21
Gould Gibraltar Paint Co.—Same.....124.24
Hotel Utilities Co.—Same.....124.24
Lawrence Burrow & Co.—Same.....2,131.71
McCord Contracting Co.—Same.....548.21
Oberman, Samuel—Same.....336.23
W. L. Bull, Jr., Inc.—Same.....336.23
Adelstein, Morris—O. G. Fessenden, costs.....140.72
Same—A. Pinkerton et al., costs.....129.67
Abraham, Mark P.—A. P. Peck et al.....198.34
Aldrich, Jess K.—Paterno Investing Corp.....120.45
Abraham, Marie T.—L. D. Place & Co.....141.38
Ayers, Wallace C.—Lord & Taylor.....116.84
Breck, Henry—Y Pendas & Alvarez, costs.....117.45
Bouchet, Marie—D. Garzallo.....2,117.80
Bussent, Vincent—Murtha & Schmohl Co.....812.81
Bails, Ida, and Benjamin Green—Peconic Co.....800.00
Bleunt, Frederick P.—H. F. Christie..947.95
Cohen, Abraham J.—Star Co.....167.18
Cohen, Frank—M. Ladin.....124.68
Curran, Geo. M., Martin Joseph, and Creighton, Alexander—J. Grossman.....485.65
Bank of Manhattan Co.—Same.....7,466.03
Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc.—Chelsea Lumber Co., Inc.....469.41
Damm, P. George—J. A. Frank.....2,956.76
McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., John McEvoy—Burns Bros.....221.24
Marchand, Peter—M. Landsberg.....1,838.54
Newman, Max—H. Butwenig et al.....448.18
Newman, Max—H. Butwenig et al.....380.72
Morris S.—J. F. Taylor et al.....695.72
Schraeder, George—Zeith & Reilly Co..62.02
Szydlowsky, Edmund and Wanda—R. Rosenfeld.....
Schwenk, Wm. H.—Berg Bros.....92.80

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

American Audit Co.—E. F. Fettretch, Jan. 25, 1915.....$105.00
Coffin, Tristram R.—J. Richards, Jr., Jan. 15, 1915.....4,190.28
Burney, Peter W.—B. K. Bloch, Feb. 28, 1913.....
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—M. Lerner, Dec. 22, 1916.....188.22
N. Y. Railways Co.—T. Catanzaro, April 21, 1916.....15,000.00
Same—J. Catanzaro, April 21, 1916.....500.00
Jacobs, Maurice R.—City of N. Y., May 1, 1909.....500.00
Hartel, Mamie, administratrix—T. H. Simenson & Son, July 27, 1914.....285.68
Lincoln Developing Co., Inc.—Merchants Plate Traders Realty Co. et al., Jan. 18, 1917.....
Menschel, Benjamin, Philip Menschel and Alexander Nechamkin—D. Goldstein, Oct. 6, 1916.....1,670.79
Majestic Electrical Appliance Co., Inc.—Franklin Hardware Co.....187.21
M. Zimmerman Co.—C. H. Reed's Sons, Inc.....1,112.91
Marx, Hans—Musical Courier Co.....4,212.12
Murray, Joseph—M. Chesbro.....198.71
Newman, Max—N. Butwenig et al.....1,149.11
Same—Same.....350.72
Same—Same.....695.72
N. Armstrong & Porto Rico Steamship Co.—L. Offenberg, Adolph—H. Cohen.....448.18
Pescia, Joseph C., and Innovation Building Corp.—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co.....467.73
Pannaci, Gernando—R. Webber et al.....134.81
Ophyke, Geo. H.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y.....161.81
Pollack, Benjamin—L. Blau.....1,149.11
Pincus, Ida—Mount Park Estates.....6,208.34
Reicher, Emanuel—H. Barker.....190.26
Charles F.—T. J. Demehy.....190.26
Richardson, Thomas W.—O'Neill-Adams Co.....812.40
Robert M. Bleskie & Co. Inc—Meyer & Son, Inc.....164.61
Riley, Agnes—Lord & Taylor, May 29, 1915.....379.29
C. Hubbard et al. and John W. Nelson—Rasquin, Rolland R.—Central Chandelier Co.....104.27
Shotlender, Solomon or Schott—M. Sternfield.....435.36
Schoffer, Jacob—R. Gross, costs.....322.63
Sachs, Isaac, costs.....107.88
Sackin, Barnet—Grabler Mfg. Co.....107.78
Schwartz, Samuel—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....109.94
Senft, Jennie D.—Belding Hall Co.....120.45
Silverman, Samuel—H. J. & S. Inc.....148.16
Teal, Benjamin—D. Davies, costs.....106.00
Templeman Steamship Co.—J. A. Tryon, costs.....967.49
Vachris, Anthony—O. Johnson.....975.00
Ugazio, Andrew—People ex &c.....175.00
Wortzman, David, and Joseph Kaplan—Kramer Bros. Lamp Co., Inc.....125.61
Wheeler, Nellie M.—H. Mayer.....663.26
Wilkenin, Morris, Jr.—H. Wilkenin, and Conrad Construction Corp.—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc.....319.66

In Bronx County.

Ampel, Herman—J. C. Wineton Co.....$20.83
Bellotti, Michael—F. Benjamin et al.....98.77
Behrens, Rainey, and Martin Cohen—L. H. Green.....
Bloom, Alexander—J. Grossman.....124.68
Creighton, Margaret F.—First National Bank of Mamaroneck.....485.65
Cannon Place Const. Co., Inc.—Chelsea Lumber Co., Inc.....7,466.03
Damm, P. George—J. A. Frank.....469.41
Kloud, Jacob—M. Zalk.....2,956.76
McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co., Inc., John McEvoy—Burns Bros.....37.72
Marchand, Peter—M. Landsberg.....221.24
Newman, Max—H. Butwenig et al.....1,838.54
Newman, Max—H. Butwenig et al.....448.18
Newman, Max—H. Butwenig et al.....380.72
Morris S.—J. F. Taylor et al.....695.72
Schraeder, George—Zeith & Reilly Co..62.02
Szydlowsky, Edmund and Wanda—R. Rosenfeld.....
Schwenk, Wm. H.—Berg Bros.....311.50

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—46—The Enterprise Irrigation District et al., plaintiffs, v. the Tri-State Land Co. et al.—Argument continued for defendants and concluded for plaintiffs.

132—State of Washington ex rel. Gray's Harbor Logging Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. Superior Court for Washington for Chehalis County et al.—Argument commenced for defendants and concluded for plaintiffs.

18—Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Co., appellants, v. United States, and 19—The United States, appellant, v. Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.—Reargument commenced for Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Co.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 24: Nos. 18, (and 19,) 164, 23, 136, 140, 147, 847, 631, 566, and 445.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Gholstin‹Old Dom SS Co. / Grell‹Tug E H Meade / Walsh‹Yacht Cherokee / Unione Anstriace / Bark Skaro. / A Acti, &c‹SS San Giovanni. / Henderson & Ervin‹ Delpark, (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, F. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Robert Morris Trust Co‹Clements, Nelson‹Hoffer. Kentgen‹Baubenberger. Witte‹Penn RR. March‹The Kee Glass Co. Cases to be sent to Room 827 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Dietrich, J.—Room 337, F. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Civil jury cases:

Krusazenski‹Lehigh Valley RR. / Keatley‹U S Trust Co / Susquehanna Coal Co‹ Casualty Co. / C RR of NJ‹Breyman / Babbitt‹Garden Taxicab Co. / Buyan‹same. / Corbett‹NY, NH & H RR. / Civil jury cases: / Franks‹same. / Dietrich, J.—Room 337.

DISTRICT COURT—Room 1, 15th floor, Woolworth Bldg. At 10:30 A. M., Equity calendar. Ashley‹S C Tatum Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323 P. O. Building. At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Polonsky, an infant, &c‹Borden's Cond M Co. / Play‹S I Midland Ry. / Diemer. / Simonson, an infant‹ Gt Atl & Pac T Co. / Herman et al‹Phila & Read C & I Co. / Case on—Sawickas‹ Singer Mfg Co. / Sawicki‹O'Gara Coal. / US‹Harris & US Fid & G Co. / Same‹Wellnsky & Feldman. / Clayton‹Penn R R Co. / Same‹Wellnsky & Feldman. / Malcolm‹Kelly. / Conti‹N Y C RR. (2.) / Johnson‹Yonkers RR. / Simone‹West 261 RR. / Spear‹N Y, N H & H RR. / Wanko‹Engle, (2.) / Martonovitch‹Port Chester Baking Co. / Jammer‹Pannenberg. / Celozzi‹N Y C RR. / Carpenter‹Wright. / Du Bruycker‹West Elec Light Co. / Morano‹The Carpenter Co. / Garlisch‹N Y C & H R RR. / Eskotter‹Sens. / Wilson‹Gunther's Sons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 464.

CONTRACT CALENDAR—Young, J. Garrity‹Mattiaccio.

Signed as required to the various trial parts at 10 A. M.:

Supplementary calendar.

Oravecz‹P & B Ry. / Janson‹Llonetti. / Rasner‹B H R R. / West‹Women's Hos. in the State of NY. / Katz‹Schreiner. / Richman‹Cohan. / Int R T Co‹Weber-Bunke-Lange Coal Co. / McAleish‹N Y Rys. / Wade‹Harry Goodstein Realty Co. / Chasen‹Frost. / Levy‹John Wanamaker, N. Y. / Bregman‹Hornowski. / Gottlieb‹Golden. / Lascala‹Adolphi. / Miller‹Bior. / Tietjen‹Pajen. / Caulfield‹C. Lawrence Smith, Inc. / Verenzonder‹Beck. / Johnson‹Gimbel Bros, a New York Corp. / DAY CALENDAR—To be called at 3:30 P. M. / Finnegan‹Loughran. / Bickel‹Hillman. / Hartman‹Kohl. / Arrow‹Garfinkel. / Fitzpatrick‹Mendelson Auto Trucking Co. / Kuhlavy‹A & A Rity Co. (2.) / Krug‹Aron. / Feeney‹Steammater. / Clarke‹Hoag. / Smejkal‹Tronecek. / Stork‹Bloomingdale Bros. / Werner‹Mint Products Co, Inc. / Brizzio‹Belt Line Ry. / De Lucia‹Same. / Keenan‹NY Rys. / Kerrigan‹Ruppert. / Lewis‹Belt Line Ry. / Lord Taylor, Inc‹ Yale & Towne Mfg. / Wasliewitz‹L Reich. / Same‹S Reich. / Cutler‹Int R T. / Siegle‹Sawyer Biscuit Co. / Bowen‹Gottlieb. / Dimond‹Kemp-Jones Realty Co. / Jarvits‹Stalzer. / Stella‹Matthewson

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CENTRE MARKET PLACE, e s, 124.3 ft n of Grand St, runs e 57.5 x s 17.4 x w 22.2 and 36 to place x n 17.4 to beginning. Dec. 7; Robert Mancuso and Clementine Librette to Augustus Sharboro, 800 Neck Road, Brooklyn, due Oct. 2, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$6,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 32.2 ft n of 83d St, 16x82.2, Jan. 23; Annie T. L. Atterbury to Cyrus C. Miller, 2,279 Andrews Av, trustee, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.$12,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 137th St, 25x75, Jan. 15; Abraham Pfefferblum to Samuel Katz, 157 West 140th St, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

MADISON AV, 572 to 576, n w corner of 56th St, 74.5x75, Jan. 22; G. Maurice Heckscher to Excelsior Savings Bank, 79 West 23d St, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, John C. Gulick, 132 Nassau St.....$300,000

MADISON AV, e s, 83.9 ft s of 65th St, 16.8x60, Jan. 23; Nathalie T. Stewart to Sidney Stahl, 906 Simpson St, Bronx, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

PARK AV, 1,100, e s, 178 ft n of 94th St, 16x66, Jan. 22; Jennie M. Ferris to Edw. E. Black, 48 Glover Av, Yonkers, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

8TH AV, 2,642, e s, 25 ft s of 141st St, 25x100, Jan. 22; Louis Grunig, Jr., to Andrew Kane, 151 West 120th St, due and interest, prior bond, prior mtg $25,000; attorney, S. J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.....$1,000

79TH ST, 148 East, s e corner of Lexington Av, (1,135,) 18x68, Jan. 23; Frances Woehning to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$23,000

128TH ST, 222 East, s s, 2,550 3d Av, 18.9x 99.11, Jan. 22; Sarah McBride to Bronx Security and Mortgage Co. 258 East 138th St, Bronx; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St.....$225

134TH ST, 254 to 260 West, s s, 175 and 212.6 ft e of 8th Av; 2 lots, each 37.6x99.11; 2 mortgages, each $1,500, Jan. 1; Avalon Realty Co. to Henry and Anna Horbach, Pelham Rd, Westchester, Bronx County; due and interest as per bond; attorney, Herbert Cracauer, 271 Broadway.....$3,000

Bronx.

HALL PLACE, e s, 493.1 ft s of 167th St, 59 ft to Rogers Place x83x58.11x3.1x25x w 23.7 x6.8x73.11; Louise Elser to Absar Realty Co, 919 Fox St, prior mtg $38,000, Jan. 22, due Feb. 1, 1922, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,500

LOTS 632 and 633, map of Van Cortlandt Estate; George P. Brower to Dora W. Davis, 829 West End Av, Jan. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. B. Davis, 27 Cedar St...$1,000

LOT 21, map of Wm. Vyse Estate; Sarah E. McSherry to Catherine McNeil, 1,211 Hoe Av, Jan. 22, due Jan. 5, 1920; attorneys, McLaughlin & M., 309 Broadway.....$1,000

WESTCHESTER AV, n w corner of Wheeler Av, 20x110; A. Hupfel's Sons to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Jan. 23, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 110 Nassau St.$9,000

165TH ST, n s, 135.2 ft e of Washington Av, 50x118.6; Louis Nary to August J. Klatt, 1,060 Forest Av, and another, Jan. 20, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Klendl & Sons, 68 Pennsylvania Av, Brooklyn.....$2,000

187TH ST, 753 East, n s, 20.9x80.10x25x40.5x 50; 187th Street Construction Co., Inc., to Frank Stola, 753 East 187th St, prior mtg $22,000, Jan. 18, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wilson, B. & W., 48 Wall St.$6,478

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BROOME ST, 196, corner of Suffolk St, (63,) store and 2 basements; Eugene L. Richards, as trustee in bankruptcy of estate of Adolf Mendel, bankrupt, to Samuel Dobkin, 5 Attorney St, 2 years, from May 1, 1917, 1 year renewal; attorneys, Levinson & Bernstein, 299 Broadway.....$1,320

ESSEX ST, 9, store floor; Morris Wishengrad to Charles Kaplowitz, 3 years, from May 1, 1917, 1 year renewal, Jan. 8; attorney, David Kassel, 100 Broadway...$720

3D AV, 396, store and part of cellar; William D. Ward to Henry D. Mesick and Theodore Al Adicks, 401 3d Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1917.....$1,800

43D ST, 106 WEST, s s, 102.6 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x100.5, new building to be erected, all; J. Walter Rosenberg, 1,843 North 17th St., Philadelphia, Penn., to the Horn & Hardart Co., 699 11th Av, 21 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; taxes, &c., and $7,000

118TH ST, 61 East, store; Henry and Matilda Preeth to John A. Cure, 94 West 113th St, 5 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1916, June 23, 1916.....$420

Bronx.

MARMION AV, n w corner of 176th St, corner store; Benenson Realty Co. to Leon J. Katzel, 706 Fairmount Place, 5 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Leon J. Katzel, 706 Fairmount Place.....$600 to $720

MORRIS AV, 690, basement, with two ovens; Antonio Marino to Domenico Cianci, 690 Morris Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, H. Pizzutiello, 646 Morris Av.....$360 and $420

MORRIS PARK AV, 542, corner store; Janet Muller to James M. Meyer, 485 East 141st St, 2 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$300

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, 16; Joseph J. Smith against James J. McGowan et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Weekes Brothers.

CHERRY ST, 478; Morris Spodek against Annie Epstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, L. Lerner.

HENRY ST, 320; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Sam Fagin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

MADISON ST, 141; Samuel Levin against Jacob Lunitz et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Heyn & Covington.

MARKET ST, 27 and 29; 1st Av, 2,037 to 2,041, and 97th St, 209 and 211 East; Samuel Wachtel against Bernard Bloom et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Wacht, Jr.

PLEASANT AV, w s, 52.10 ft s of 121st St, 48x75.8, three actions; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Andrew J. Larkin et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

THOMPSON ST, 58; Julia Hoffmann et al. against Egidio D'Alessandro et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. C. Young.

45TH ST, 9 and 11 West; Charles Somberg et al. against 43th Street Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Feltenstein & Rosenstein.

55TH ST, 538 West; Edward A. Ridley against Silas Downing et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

116TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New York against Adolph Becker et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Seymour.

Bronx.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,418; Eugene H. Poo against Mercury Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. T. Wells.

LOT 102, map of Claremont, situated near High Bridge; Becky Rothman against Nellie Wood et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Kaufman.

LOT 31, Block 2,581, Section 10, on tax map; City of New York against Josephine L. Charleton et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

167TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Simpson St, 37.6x90; Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York against Stephen J. McPartland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Mackellar & Gerbracht.

184TH ST, 12 West; Henry Heyman against Lydia H. E. Hunter et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. Steiner.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Opportunity To Rent
A Four-story Dwelling
in an exceedingly nice neighborhood,
20 East 83d St.,
at an exceptionally low rental. Caretaker on premises.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
46 CEDAR ST. TELEPHONE 5700 JOHN.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES
Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly
7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500.
SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL SACRIFICE
Old couple must sell their home,
7 Rooms and Bath
Full lot, nice garden, near Bay; 5 minutes to trolley and subway, 5c fare; 20 minutes to 42d St.; full price only $2,850; need $300 cash; will take balance on any terms. Write or call Biedenkapp, 66 Edison St, Elliott Manor, Corona, L. I.; take Flushing trolley to 55th St.

Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOST CHARMING LAKE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
WE ARE LAKE AND WATER SPECIALISTS.
540 acres, in center, with absolute ownership of all shores, lies this beautiful, clear, deep Lake, nearly a mile long and wide; numerous inlets; ten islands, some of them wooded; three miles shore frontage. This matchless Lake is fed by pure Mountain Spring Water; it is full of large fish. Many fine building sites, one of which is highest and grandest in Westchester County, overlooking Hudson River from New York City to Iona Island, and with overtopping views in every direction. On this mountain, near its summit, is nested a pretty, small lake. Many fine springs; one, half way up the mountain, would give gravity water to entire property; 250 acres tillable; 150 acres woodland. Less than hour from Grand Central; beautiful roadway to property. Price about one-third real value. Grandest opportunity ever on market. Photos.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HUNTINGTON, L. I.
$35 LOTS
Every lot high, dry and healthy, near trolley and main road, to large town of 10,000 population; churches, schools, stores. Finest soil for investment or homesite.
$5 Down—$1 Monthly
Call or write for free R. R. tickets.
B. SEYMAN,
105 Flatbush Ave., B'klyn.
Phone 9821 Prospect.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1,800
Fine high location, best soil for poultry and truck farming, house and outbuilding, in good condition, ready to move in, 2 porches, magnificent view, town of 10,000, products can be sold right in town, near station and trolley to Harbor; boating, bathing and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly. Hour out, guaranteed title. If interested write for further information. K Box 281 Times Downtown.

ELEGANT NEW HOME, $20
a month, to be sacrificed by owner who can't occupy, 6 rooms, handsome bath, beautifully decorated, every improvement, plenty of shrubs and flowers, easy commuting; price $3,200, worth double; possession on $250 cash payment; title guaranteed. Owner, 47 W. 34th St., Room 434.

Handsome 7 Room Cottage
Fully improved and decorated, gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat, all light, large, airy rooms, modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $18 monthly; month's rent free to good party. P., 277 Times Downtown.

WATER FRONT
PLOT OF 60x100 FT.; SOUTH SHORE; COMMUTING DISTANCE NEW YORK CITY
C. M. VAN TASSELL, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Commuters!
20 acres of splendid land with an attractive new home, hour out in Rockland County, can be bought at a big sacrifice; map, details. Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THERE'S A FOUR ACRE LAKE,
a fine, big stream and a thoroughly modernized house, three baths, vapor heat, &c.; 21 acres; garage for three cars, tennis courts, poultry houses, &c., fine big shade trees, orchard, at Westport, only $13,000. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Factory Properties For Sale

NOTE:—I make a specialty of handling factory properties throughout the United States. If in the market for a factory send me your requirements. If you have one to sell, send for my selling plan.

New Orleans, La.
AMERICAN CHICLE CO. PLANT.
A modern brick semi-mill constructed manufacturing plant, containing about 40,000 SQUARE FEET. Main building, 3-story brick, 95x95, containing 36,100 square feet; also, shipping shed, engine room, boiler house, coal house and a detached POWER PLANT. Located on an entire block front in the Industrial Center of New Orleans. SPRINKLER SYSTEM, steam heat, elevator. R. R. SIDING.

Bayonne, N. J.
THE KNICKERBOCKER METALLIC BED CO. PLANT.
50,500 sq. ft. of floor space, consisting of one 3-story building, four 1-story buildings, and one 1½-story building, including FOUNDRY BUILDING, containing APPROXIMATELY 10,000 SQ. FT. C. R. R. OF N. J. SIDING. THREE 100 H. P. BOILERS AND A 205 H. P. ENGINE. Electric light and steam heat. Land area approximately 100,000 sq. ft. EXCELLENT LABOR. BUILDINGS FULLY SPRINKLED.

Modern Manufacturing Plant
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
60 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY.
112,600 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE; 16¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; EXCELLENT LABOR MARKET; PLANT IN FULL OPERATION, NOW EMPLOYING 1,100 HANDS; city and surrounding towns offer population of about 50,000 people; excellent condition, six years old. FLOOR CARRYING CAPACITY 250-300 LBS. PER SQ. FT. LARGE POWER PLANT. LOW INSURANCE RATE.

Cell Drier Plant—Fully Equipped
TAUNTON, MASS., 37 MILES FROM BOSTON.
Fully equipped machine shop and foundry, tide water frontage, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. siding; 10 ACRES; 32,400 sq. ft. of floor space; electric traveling cranes; modern machine, tool and foundry equipment; electric power and light; plant 8 years old. EXCELLENT LABOR. PLANT SOLD WITH OR WITHOUT BUSINESS.

Niles, Ohio
HEART OF THE STEEL INDUSTRY.
Harris Automatic Press Plant, containing 61,509 SQUARE FEET of 1-story saw-tooth buildings; office building; store room; sheds, &c. PLOT OF 4 ACRES. ERIE R. R. SIDING; PENNSYLVANIA AND BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. WITHIN ¼ MILE. Complete Power Plant. COMPLETELY EQUIPPED FORGE SHOP. Additional equipment, cranes, &c. Cheap fuel supply; coal and natural gas. EXCELLENT LABOR.

Bristol, Pa., on the Delaware
FACTORY AND RESIDENCE EXTENSION OF TOWN.
Large tract of land along the main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 22 miles from Philadelphia. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SIDING. FRESH WATER. DELAWARE RIVER AND CANAL FACILITIES; CHEAP COAL, GOOD LABOR; excellent railroad facilities. With the above is offered one of the finest home site properties along the Delaware River. LESS THAN 4,000 FT. FROM BRISTOL STATION.

New Haven, Conn.
NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY PLANT.
100,000 square feet, 1¼ acres; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. SIDING; short distance from freight station. Starin Steamboat Co., New England Navigation Co. Large one and two story brick buildings, electric light, steam heat. SPRINKLER SYSTEM; 60 and 75 H. P. Bigelow Boilers and 2 Corliss Engines, Crocker-Wheeler Generator; two Sturtevant Blowers and 10 lines of shafting, &c. LARGE DRY KILN ON PREMISES.

Newark, N. J., Plant
N. J. RAILROAD AVE., BLOCK FRONT, BET. VESEY AND JOHNSON STS. Three well-constructed brick buildings, containing 67,000 sq. ft., consisting of one 6-story, one 3-story, and one 3-story building with foundations heavy enough to carry three additional stories, all directly connected. Power plant. Two freight elevators. Average floor carrying capacity per sq. ft., 250-300 lbs. Excellent light. EXCELLENT INVESTMENT FOR SMALL MANUFACTURER.

Cobalt, Conn.
6 MILES FROM MIDDLETOWN.
Approximately 24 acres of land, located on NORTH SIDE OF CONNECTICUT RIVER, improved with brick and stone and frame buildings, containing about 12,500 sq. ft. and caretaker's cottage. Large frontage on Connecticut River with Dock House. HARTFORD LINE STEAMBOATS ASSURE NEW YORK DELIVERY. Less than 4 blocks from R. R. Freight House. GREAT HILL RESERVOIR, covering 76 acres, offers 125 feet of water, which may be largely increased; POWER RIGHTS OWNED BY COMPANY. EXCELLENT WATER FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. GOOD LABOR.

Fully Equipped Machine Shop & Foundry
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Modern plant. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT. Property located in Jersey City, on Monmouth Street between 12th and 13th Streets; handy to ferries; one and two-story concrete fireproof buildings. 40,000 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE; power plant; electric light; TRAVELING CRANE; RAILROAD SIDING AVAILABLE; both steam and producer gas power.

Fully Equipped Machine Shop & Foundry
TRENTON, N. J.
BRICK FOUNDRY AND FORGE SHOP 183x50 ft. THREE ELECTRICAL TRAVELING CRANES, CAPACITY OF 60 TONS PER WEEK OF GRAY IRON CASTINGS. Also BRICK MACHINE SHOP containing 17,000 sq. ft. of floor space. Office building and pattern sheds. DYNAMOS, MOTORS AND BOILERS. P. R. R. SIDINGS. PLANT THREE YEARS OLD.

Fully Equipped Machine Shop & Foundry
NEAR ALBANY, N. Y.
A completely equipped machine shop and foundry, containing 43,300 sq. ft. of floor space. Buildings of brick construction, FULLY SPRINKLED. Electric light and steam heat. R. R. SIDING. Cupola capacity 10 tons per day. Two traveling cranes. POWER RATE LESS THAN 1½ CENT. GOOD WILL AND BUSINESS INCLUDED IN SALE OF PROPERTY IF DESIRED.

Mansfield, Mass.
NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE PLANT.
Building is of the very latest and most approved type of construction, and contains about 17,360 SQUARE FEET. 65% OF THE WALLS OF THE BUILDING ARE GLASS. Excellent labor. 2 acres. FINEST OF POWER PLANTS. Excellent water—both town and artesian well water. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. SIDING. Sprinkler System. J. H. DAY BAKING OVEN INSTALLED. Concrete floors throughout.

American Malleables Co.
BLOOMFIELD, N. J., PLANT.
RIGHT AT THE BLOOMFIELD STATION OF THE D., L. & W. R. R.; large railroad frontage; RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE; brick buildings, suitable for foundry or heavy manufacturing; office building; yard space.

Worcester, Mass.
WEBB GRANITE WORKS.
10 acres, railroad sidings. One-story corrugated iron building of 30,000 sq. ft., 30 ft. clearance; suitable for any foundry work or heavy manufacturing; equipped with 500 H. P. engine and 300 H. P. boilers. Situated near the junction of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine Railroads. WILL DIVIDE INTO SMALLER LOTS.

Brewster, N. Y.
BORDEN PLANT, 52 miles from New York City.
112,182 sq. ft. of manufacturing space located on a plot of 14 acres. All main buildings of brick construction. WELL WATER. 238 ft. deep. N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD R. R. SIDING. ¼ mile to Freight Station. CROTON RIVER FRONTAGE. Finest of Power Plants.

MARYLAND MILLS

Laurel Plant
20 MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.
Laurel is located on the main line of the B. & O. Railroad and divided by the Pawtuxet River. A FRESH WATER STREAM WITH DEPENDABLE FLOW. Water Power approximately 326 H. P. 84,384 SQ. FT. FLOOR SPACE. Brick buildings equipped with 325 H. P. auxiliary steam plant, sprinkler system; 63 tenement houses on property. B. & O. RAILROAD SIDING OBTAINABLE. Special fire protection. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

Mount Washington Plant
6½ MILES FROM BALTIMORE, MD.
Mt. Washington lies just beyond northern limits of Baltimore City. Property consists of 28 acres of land with a series of 1, 2 and 3 story brick and stone buildings, containing 48,000 SQ. FT. OF FLOOR SPACE. Mill building, repair shop, picker house, beaming building, weave shed, engine house, boiler house, cotton house, pump house, &c. P. R. R. Siding obtainable. JONES FALLS WATER FRONTAGE. 275 H. P. steam plant, 37 tenement houses. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

Franklinville Plant
19 MILES FROM BALTIMORE.
A 2-story brick mill building, containing 21,350 SQ. FT., and a 2-story brick picker house containing 3,180 sq. ft., wheel house, boiler house, &c. AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, 30,000-gallon reservoir, approximately 200 H. P. AVAILABLE FROM RIVER. 36 tenement houses. EXCELLENT LABOR OBTAINABLE.

31 Nassau St. Phone
N. Y. City 744 Cort.

Joseph P. Day
Industrial Dep't.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS BUILDING
2 Rector Street
FOR RENT MAY 1st, 1917
The entire ground floor space, approximately 15,000 square feet, suitable for banking, transportation or general offices.
Handsomely Equipped—Fireproof Vault
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad Stations in building.
One block from Broadway and Lenox Avenue Subway.
The B. R. T. and Interborough Lexington Avenue Subways, now in course of construction, will have stations on both Trinity Place and Greenwich Street, fronting building.
Floor plans furnished on application. Apply to your own broker. Write or 'phone
F. McGUIRE, Manager,
Room 408 2 Rector Street.

TRUSTEE'S BANKRUPTCY SALE
ESTATE OF ADOLF MANDEL, BANKRUPT.
TO-DAY
12 O'CLOCK NOON, EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.
N. W. Cor. Suffolk & Broome Sts.
198 Broome St.
120 Suffolk St.
156 Rivington St.
312-314 East 98th St.
207 East 100th St.
S. E. Cor. Lexington Av. & 118th St. & Six Adjoining Parcels. To Be Sold as One Parcel.
546-8 Lenox Avenue.
NASSAU COUNTY.
Elmont.
Hempstead (or New Cassel).

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
S. W. Cor. Manhattan Av. & Scholes St. & Adjoining Parcel. To Be Sold as One Parcel.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS.
Hunter Av. & Radde St., Bridge Plaza
"Boos Farm & Jaeger Farm," Old South Road, Aqueduct, L. I.
Duhl Farm, Rockaway Road, Fourth Ward.
Barnes Farm, Rockaway Road, Richmond Hill South

Executive Offices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C. Telephone 744 Cortlandt.
Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Glackner Building
Corner Fulton and Greenwich Streets
LOFTS
fine light——2,200 sq. ft.
ALSO
Office Annex — Just Completed
Office floors Light on three sides. 000 sq. feet.
Connected with lofts if desired.
Wm. Cruikshank's Sons
Tel. 6047 John. 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

LOFTS
Several good lofts, 50x90 each, for printers or manufacturing. Steam heat, elevator, electric power. Reasonable rents. Office, 312 East 23d St., or broker.
E. W. BLISS BUILDINGS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.
541 W. 113th St. CATHEDRAL COURT.
Near Broadway and 2 subway stations.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
7 Rooms (2 Baths), $1,100
Supt., or A. Brandstein, Harlem 1518.

REAL ESTATE
ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser & Auctioneer,
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
A Bargain.—Plot on 17th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., 75x92, running through to 16th St., 25x92; price, $55,000; terms to suit; permanent light. I. H. Kempner, 17 West 42d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.
ACT QUICK.—3-story, 3-family brick apartment, 314 Linden St., Brooklyn, will be sold this week by out-of-town owner; price $6,200; $4,000 3 per cent. mortgage can stand. SCHOLLE, McAlpin Hotel.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.
$150 cash buys my seven-room house; bath, heat, and all improvements; electricity, gas, &c.; large plot; good soil for vegetables and poultry; will take balance $18 per month; this property must be sold at once as I leave for the West in ten days; only thirty minutes out. Hunter, Box 275 Times Downtown.

SEE THESE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.
FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, SALE, RENT. WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, MT. KISCO.
REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Rent THEN Buy!

6 Rooms, all-year residence; all up-to-date improvements; large plot on top of a ridge; best residential town in Jersey; 30 minutes out. Owner, P. O. Box 1067, N. Y. City.

Gentleman's Farm—100 Acres.
90 miles New York; half mile Lackawanna Railroad station; fronts Macadamized Road; bounded by beautiful River (see photos); delightful boating; good fishing. Very attractive Colonial House in rare setting of grand Elms; 10 large rooms, two bathrooms, steam heat, electricity; living room 30x30, with huge fireplace. Tenant house. 250 apple trees; 75 quinces; 500 peaches. $20,000. Rare opportunity.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau St., New York.

A MORTGAGE GIFT
No better gift for a relative or loved one than guaranteed mortgages. Every interest period will be a happy reminder. Our guaranteed mortgages cover Bergen and Rockland County real estate, and are better than a savings bank investment. Our Booklet A tells you why.
North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, N. J.
N. Y. Rep. Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

BROKERS, ATTENTION!
250 acres cut-over land at Chatsworth, N. J.; near station, suitable to sell for small farms; adjoining property has been plotted and marketed; taken for debt and will be closed out to best offer.
F. M. DAMPMAN, 488 13th St., Brooklyn.

BOGOTA
Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK in BOGOTA, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

FOR SALE
Nos. 175-177-179 RICHMOND STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.
BRICK BUILDING
Mill Construction.
FIVE STORIES AND BASEMENT.
Steam heating plant; sprinkler system; two freight elevators, operated by pressure system tanks or by city water; two stairways, fire escapes; wired for electricity for lighting and power; 150 H. P. Kendall tubular boiler; direct connected Ames engine; Crocker-Wheeler dynamo of sufficient capacity to furnish power and to light the building.
Artesian well, 338 ft. deep, with Deane pump, supplies 40 gallons of water per minute; tank on roof connected with well, 800-gallon capacity, supplying water for manufacturing and toilet purposes.
THE LOT fronts 108.83 ft. on Richmond Street, containing an area of 7870 sq. ft.
G. L. & H. J. GROSS,
Managers of Estates, 170 Westminster Street, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Lofts for High-Class Light Manufacturing
Very light lofts, 74 ft. frontage, 100% Sprinkler.
121-125 West 17th St.
Conforms to all requirements of Labor Laws.
Inquire on premises or
E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5980 Hanover. 52 William St.

Full Office Service, $20
TWO ELEVATORS.
114-116 EAST 28TH ST.
At Subway Entrance.
CALL AND INSPECT.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Agts., Gramercy 4410. 3 East 33rd St.

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables, near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SEND ME A POSTAL CARD and I will forward descriptive pamphlet showing how a home on the Long Island Sound, 30 minutes out, can be bought for the same money you would pay a landlord. S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

AT VALLEY STREAM, L. I.—A bargain, 7-room house, all improvements, plot 75x380; price $4,000; other bargains in houses, lots, and acreage; also Connecticut farms for sale cheap. Apply R. M. Dibble. Tel. 343 Valley Stream, L. I.

Must sell my new hollow tile eight-room house; two baths, five bedrooms, sleeping porch, maid's room, sun room. Homer Croy, 6,497 Forest Hills, L. I.

FOR SALE—Great Neck, L. I., 12 room, 3 bath dwelling, recently built; bargain; will rent; principals only. Apply Y 374 Times Annex.

LONG BEACH.—Corner Riverside Boulevard, five lots offered at sacrifice. P 117 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARGAIN, $6,500; EASY TERMS; English all year home near the water; plot 100 by 150 feet; fine old trees; superb views; select neighborhood; near country club; high in hills; elev. 500 ft.; house is new, has 25 ft. living room, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, huge open fireplace, large central hall through centre of house, dining room, pantry, kitchen first floor; six fine master bedchangers and billiard room; 2 tiled baths, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; every city improvement—schools, churches, golf, country club, stores; only 40 min. on train; ex. service. For appointment to see property write Owner, Box 298 Times Downtown.

Where shall we Live?
"To Live, Live in Ridgewood."
Why:
Because it is a wholesome, livable and accessible community of Homes only.
Full information at either office.
S. S. WALSTRUM—GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J.
Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

Summit, N. J.—Big, old homestead; modern conveniences installed; 4½ acres, large barn; merits close investigation; price, terms attractive; inquiries from responsible parties promptly answered. Owner, 668 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Montclair.—Central residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths; garage; price $13,500; modern residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, for rent, $900 per annum. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

NO INTEREST, taxes, or insurance to pay; $40 a month buys new 7-room house, 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R.; best section of Orranges. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

Edgewater-Palisade-Morsemere, N. J. Business and residence plots, also extra fine dwellings, at bargain prices and easy terms; some exchanges. REID & LOWERY, Palisade. Telephone 330 Cliffside.

Beautifully Illustrated 24-Page "Souvenir Book of Maplewood, N. J." Mailed upon receipt of 10c. in stamps. Maplewood, Box 244, Maplewood, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses. Consult J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Corner property for sale, plot 100x167½; 11-room house, with bath; fine location; gentleman's residence or apartment house. 64 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J.

$25 per month buys fine 5-room house; all modern improvements; 30 minutes out, in fine residential town in Jersey; price $2,950. W 358 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

I will take your lots in exchange for a cozy little detached home on lot 25x125, 7 rooms and bath; hardwood floors, electric light and gas, steam heat; small payment down, balance same as rent; on new dual subway and two trolleys; fare 5c. "Act Quick," Box P 375 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property. Principals or brokers send details. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Wanted.—House, six or seven rooms; improvements; near station; Westchester County preferred; others considered. Diamond, 673 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.
138 MADISON AV., Between 32d and 33d Sts. — Five-room housekeeping apartment with exceptionally large living room or studio; high ceilings, elevator, steam heat, electric light; apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Offices to sublet; two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; rental about half original lease. Uptegrove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City. 2771 Astoria.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply Q. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $20 to $30; switchboard telephone service; mail privileges. 42
300 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

For Rent.—Brick factory building; sprinkler system; steam heat; corner loft; 65 by 100; main floor, 53 by 72; upper floor, 35 by 72. R. S., 283 Times Downtown.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings G .M. Pearson & Co., 120 Broadway. 'Phone 5064 Rector.

157th St., 465 West, corner St. Nicholas Av. —Fine store, suitable for tailor, milliner, or laundry. 1077 Columbus.

Furnished divided office, West Street Building; telephone and services of stenographer; engineer preferred. Room 1,301, 90 West St.

Part of light office; modern building; reasonable rent. Louis Maisner, 906 Broadway.

Desk room for rent. Second loft, 27th St. and 5th Av. Call B. S. Co.

WORK—ATTRACTIVE RENT.
20 WEST 31ST, NEAR BROADWAY.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Want to buy buildings; 50 feet and over frontage violations no objections; state full particulars. R 290 Times Downtown.

Small office, between 23d and 46th Sts.; state size and rent. P 131 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

57TH, 19 EAST.—Beautifully furnished apartment; four rooms and kitchenette; maid service; reliable tenant with references; $300. Wandel, 3643 Plaza.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4342.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Seixas Co.,

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

106TH, 301 WEST, (Manhassett)—A high-class apartment, one or two bandsomely furnished connecting front rooms, private bath; unusual opportunity; references exchanged. Phone 1500 Academy.

113TH, 621 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large front room in private dwelling, with or without bath, furnished in antique mahogany; open fireplace; breakfast served if desired.

122D, 500 WEST.—Single or double room; women only; use kitchen. Boudant.

124TH, 357 WEST, (Broadway.)—Bachelor accommodation in modern apartment; $2.50 to $3.50. Harlem.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; electricity; phone; elevator; gentlemen; reasonable. Gould.

140TH ST., 314 WEST.—Fine, large, front room and alcove; 3 windows; new twin beds; also single room; all conveniences; private house; near "L" station. Phone 608 Audubon.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (60th St.)—Couple having beautiful apt. would rent charming room to sharing bath to refined gentleman; $10. Rolling, 6314 Col.

FLOOR, private house, comfortably furnished, west side; bath; $20 per week; large room, $8 week; breakfast. K 60 Times.

WEST END AV., 683, (near 92d St.)—One block to subway; new, handsomely furnished, large rooms; twin beds; smaller rooms; references.

WEST END AV., 826.—Beautiful double, single room, bath adjoining; breakfast. Riverside 9050.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

82D, 20 WEST.—Parlor floor; will furnish; physician; references. Caretaker, 6 West 82d.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BUSINESS MAN wants one or two furnished or unfurnished rooms, private bath; moderate; below 90th. R 258 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN wants room with private bath, or near bath, between 42d St. and 59th St.; five minutes' walk of 5th Av. P 148 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

70TH, 23 WEST.—2 front rooms, top floor; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms; private bath; also table guest.

72D, 314 WEST.—Suite with bath; single room; table supplied from owner's farm.

79D, 181 WEST, (Broadway.)—Desirable vacancy; southern exposure; American family; home table.

79TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front square room, other rooms; references exchanged.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite in rose color, private bath; single room, running water; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-152 WEST, (Wide Parsed Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Front room; gentlemen or couple; piano; single room. Wells.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests, booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites singly, steam heat, electricity, table; house services unsurpassed, references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

90TH, 512 WEST.—Light single room; home cooking; table boarders accommodated; reasonable.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat; electricity; references.

102D, 305 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms and bath in private house with private family; references.

102D, 249 WEST.—Comfortable room; high-class house; excellent table board. Riverside 6343.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Between Riverside and Broadway; modern private residence offers choice accommodations, also single room overlooking Hudson; every convenience, exceptional moderate terms.

150TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown. N. Y. Fare 30c. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Evening Dancing Room; Concerts. Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (100th St.)—Exceptional accommodations with private family; modern apartments; gentlemen preferred. Phone Mrs. H., Academy 1309.

BOARD WANTED.

Two rooms, meals for one person, room attendance, west side or apartment house, near west side, Manhattan; American couple; reference exchanged. Address, stating price and full particulars, R 287 Times Downtown.

Gentleman desires board and room, private family, vicinity Columbus Circle or near subway; state particulars. P 145 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

EDGEHILL INN, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—A quiet, attractive residence combining country charm and city comfort for a limited number of guests; convenient to N. Y. Central and subway. Address for rates, Mary E. Huntington.

Westchester.

TO RENT to single gentleman, comfortable room with first-class board in private family, North Yonkers. Address Z 285 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson, Phone 2101 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

BOARDERS WANTED—COUNTRY, OR COUNTRY WEEK-ENDS. NEW JERSEY.

Ideal place to spend week-ends in the mountains; nice, clean rooms; magnificent table; French chef; rates, by day $2 up; 1 hour from N. Y.; round trip, $1; splendid auto roads. Mountain View Inn, Mt. View, New Jersey. Address mail to Singac, N. J.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two) people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair—2077.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; thoroughly competent; double entry; executive ability; references. R 277 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER desires position, thoroughly experienced, trial balance. Pearson, 150 West 66th St.

BUSINESS WOMAN of refinement and ability, good personality and forceful talker, wants position of trust to sell on road, manage small hotel, or would consider any position where good judgment and common sense are necessary. Address S. N., 235 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,

Marvelous work performed on rapid figuring; permanent or temporary engagements; machines supplied with operators. John E. Ranson, Auctioneer of Adding Machines, 20 Church St., New York. Tel. Cortlandt 8084.

DRESSMAKER; artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling out, (home preferred.) Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 5158.

GOVERNESS; experienced, well educated; fond of children; references exchanged. Wife governess, Z 290 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS. — Ladies', gentlemen's fine laundry and mending by widow; called, delivered. F. L., Times Harlem.

SALESWOMAN.—Young lady desires position with New York decorator; has had practical experience in selling and shopping. P 139 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER; EXPERT; LAW, TECHNICAL, STEAMSHIP EXPERIENCE; EXECUTIVE ABILITY; IS OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT. R 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER - CONFIDENTIAL SECretary with executive ability; accustomed to take charge employers' affairs; well educated; good appearance; former salary, $25. Z 292 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; long, valuable experience; efficient, responsible, dependable, conscientious, initiative; excellent references; nice appearance; $18. K 50 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, desires position; competent, conscientious; salary $12. Bella Goffin, 172 Pennsylvania Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge bookkeeping; competent, accurate, rapid; good business training. R 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY. — Christian; high class, long experience; excellent references; $18. W 360 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. R 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary; Wellesley graduate; commercial experience; $20. Secretary, 149 West 91st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience; efficient, refined; salary $18. Miss S., 2,481 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (25,) competent, 5½ years' experience; salary $10-$12. P 141 Times.

TYPIST, expert file clerk; executive ability; several years' experience; best references; salary $15. R 275 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Half day; efficient; French; good sewer. Address H. P., Teachers College, Columbia University.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colonies of neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 8052. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5105. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.,) Schuyler 0138.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Aggressive, able executive and manager open for immediate engagement; thorough knowledge of manufacturing and commercial practices, office management, accounting, audits, costs, system; can qualify for important work. R 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Insians simplifies systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 50 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6278.

ACCOUNTANT.—30; Pace graduate; two years with C. P. A.; passed State exams; experienced closing books, final statements, audits; immediately available for C. P. A. office. Phone Spring 7290. Address E 425 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, 29 years of age, college and accounting school graduate, passed three parts of C. P. A. examination, eight years' practical bookkeeping and accounting experience, wants position with C. P. A. K 48 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $6 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, written up; trial balance, monthly audits, $3 up; financial statements, income tax reports; reliable personal service. W 348 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 102 Nagesa St., Room 1,058. Telephone Cortlandt 7058.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 10 years' experience cost accountant, auditor; age 33. E. Knight, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT - BOOKKEEPER. — VALUABLE EXPERIENCE, EXECUTIVE ABILITY. R 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, office manager, bookkeeper, desires connections with certified accountant. K 58 Times.

AGENCY JOB.

Copy man who can write plain "straight-away" English from the buyer's viewpoint wants agency work; now with big mail-order house; Yankee American; college graduate; age 34; $30. P 144 Times.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 11 YEARS' EXPERIENCE GOOD SALESMAN, BOOKKEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, KNOWLEDGE OF FUR BUSINESS, SEEKS POSITION WHERE HARD WORK, LOYALTY WILL WIN PROMOTION; SALARY SECONDARY CONSIDERATION. K 62 TIMES.

AMERICAN, AGE 35, WITH 12 YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS SELLING AGENT FOR PROMINENT ENGLISH MANUFACTURES, OPEN TO NEGOTIATE WITH LARGE CONCERN DESIROUS OF ENGAGING A REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS AN ALL-AROUND BUSINESS MAN WITH ADVANCED TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE; PARTY HAS TRAVELED ALL THROUGH UNITED STATES AND CANADA. ADDRESS E 424 TIMES ANNEX.

AN EFFICIENT CLERK, long experience, desires responsible position with opportunity; excellent education; stenographer, knowledge accounts; $20. R 207 Times Downtown.

ATTENTION!

Lawyer, 20 years' experience, accustomed handling large and difficult matters requiring tact and judgment, offers services as secretary to individual representative where legal knowledge will be added asset; familiar accounts, banking, management estates; highest references; bond. Fidelity, K 62 Times.

ATTORNEY, Superintendent, and Manager of unusual executive ability, wide insurance experience, seeks permanent connection assuring recognition according to results secured. R 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man of good appearance and address, experienced in bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, and all office details, wishes to connect with high-class wholesale or banking house. K 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER desires position in spare time; trial balance, financial statements, bookkeeping for firms not employing bookkeepers. K 46 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, manufacturing experience, controlling accounts, trial balances; $16; permanent position. W 356 Times Downtown.

A1 HOTEL MANAGER, (40,) wants position. Henry 720 West 181st. Phone St. Nicholas 9848. P 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, 12 years' experience, desires position with ethics of accountancy; best reference; efficient. R 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT. — 26; thoroughly experienced in the above capacities as well as able assistant to executive. R 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; familiar with modern methods; system matter; unquestionable references. K 16 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, accountant, office manager, credit man, income statements, balance sheets, $25, desires change. K 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, thoroughly experienced, accurate; controlling accounts, trial balance; $20. R 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) experienced, good correspondent, seeks permanent position; salary, $20. R 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—21; modern double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance; references. K 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT desires position with chance for advancement; references. P 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19 years' experience, desires situation. D. E. F., 413 West 22d St., city.

BULLER.—Japanese boy wishes position as butler in country. Aoki, 149 East 53th St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, useful, very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely honest, sober man; city or country; best personal references. Carroll, 260 West 38th.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years experience, wants good position; references. Write C. Dreher, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 6056.

CHAUFFEUR, English, single; ten years' experience; high-grade cars; first-class references; neat and reliable. Sutton, 149 West 49th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 21; expert mechanic; 3 years' experience; best references; private preferred. Wagner, 597 Prescott St., Yonkers, N. Y.

CHIEF ENGINEER seeks position hotel, apartment house, office building; experience; best reference. K 10 Times.

COLLEGE MAN, 37 years old, desires position as accountant with firm where hard work and loyal service will be appreciated; references. R 262 Times Downtown.

CREDIT MAN.

Young man, experienced in credits, collections, and correspondence, with knowledge of advertising, seeks opportunity; highest references. K 63 Times.

DRAFTSMAN.—Architectural draftsman desires position in design preliminary sketches, perspectives. P 114 Times.

FRENCH, &c.—Refined party speaks French, plays piano and violin very ably, wishes to be engaged. P 116 Times.

INVESTIGATOR, process server, and collector; would consider a position with casualty company or otherwise; A1 references and experience. E. McLaughlin, 44 Court St., Brooklyn. Phone Main 4048.

INVESTIGATOR, experienced claims, credits, individuals, also collector, adjuster mercantile accounts. R 272 Times Downtown.

NIGHT WORK.

Student who is working way through high school desires night work; experienced newspaper line; hard worker; good references. P 108 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, high school graduate, office position; experience; moderate salary; highest recommendations. A. Jacobson, 105 West 113th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) confidential position or executive's assistant, by thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, organizer, stenographer; prominent corporations 15 years. R 256 Times Downtown.

SALES MANAGER, (37.)

Successful record various specialty lines. S. K., 32 West Broadway.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN, 10 YEARS' ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE, MACHINERY AND AUTOMOBILES. R 265 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN wants line of ladies' cloaks and suits or children's wear; well acquainted Pacific Coast trade; credentials. P 134 Times.

SALESMAN, (28.)

A1 record; 5 years' road experience; interview will convince. R 232 Times.

SALESMAN.—Result getter; good appearance and education capable; unquestionable references. K 17 Times.

SALESMAN, ELECTRICAL; high-grade specialty; commission and drawing account. Z 263 Times Annex.

SECRETARY and confidential man, Columbia graduate, (25;) able correspondent, experienced stenographer; understands accounts; familiar with research methods. A. L., 293 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, stenographer, correspondent; knowledge Spanish; initiative, personality, tact; assume responsibilities. R 254 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, Christian, well educated, excellent business training; good appearance. R 276 Times Downtown.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Refined party, speaks French, wishes position as such. P 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fast dictation; neat, rapid, and accurate typist; good speller and grammarian; knowledge bookkeeping; $15. Mr. S., Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—First-class man wants night work; after 4 P. M. Hughes, R 285 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT construction; practical, large experience; accustomed handling entire operation. Graham, 630 Faile St.

YOUNG MAN with 18 years' office and practical printing experience, familiar with paper, commercial art work, engraving, typographical layout, proofreading, binding, costs, creative ability, compiling of catalogues, booklets, folders, seeks position in advertising or purchasing department where this knowledge will be valuable. R 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, willing, ambitious, five years' practical office experience with foreign house, desires position with future, must be preferably expert line; salary $12. Richard Phelan, 320 West 84th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) intelligent and ambitious, who is inclined to salesmanship, desires position with opportunity to learn business; personal references required. R 203 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, conscientious worker, desires position where present and future opportunities are more essential than initial salary; best references. 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer, typist, clerk, commercial technical work, desires evening position; best reference; reasonable remuneration. H 209 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position, day or night; experienced as inside salesman and general assistant, also freight clerk, checker, and assistant purser; best references. Leonard Freed, 2 East 115th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, four years' experience selling and inside in women's wear lines, seeks position; anything considered; references furnished. P 130 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24; eight years' clerical, commercial salesman experience; honest, energetic, reliable; salary no essential object, best references. R 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) 3½ years' selling experience, seeks position doing either inside or outside work; knowledge bookkeeping and office work. R 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) clerical position, nine years' experience in following: ledger, payroll, classification, statistical clerk, typewriter. E 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, handy at anything, wants work during spare time from 7 P. M. to late in evening and all day Sunday. P 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, architectural student, wishes a steady position in architect's or contractor's office; salary moderate. J 169 Times.

YOUNG MAN (25) wishes position with firm where there is a future; willing to start at the bottom. A. M. Friedburg, 1,571 Lexington Av.

YOUNG MAN, university and textile school education, long mill experience, desires connection sales department. P 120 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) technical high school graduate, desires position. R 259 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN desires position to travel or anything; references; security. K 44 Times.

YOUNG SPANIARD with experience in the Cuban market, having traveled for one of the best firms of Havana over seven years all through the Island of Cuba, wishes a position in an American export firm; will be glad to do anything for the start; best references. A. Lastra, 51 Manhattan Av., City.

Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADVERTISING.

A REAL, LIVE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN OF INITIATIVE AND AMBITION TO ACT AS ASSISTANT TO COPY WRITER ON WOMEN'S FASHIONS. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY DESIRED AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, DEPARTMENT STORE, E 426 TIMES ANNEX.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.

We have a vacancy for a bright, refined young woman who is qualified to act as advertising solicitor; strikingly attractive proposition; salary commission basis, daily; apply from 10 to 11, Advertising Dept., American Jewish Chronicle, 1,632 Aeolian Hall.

AN EXPERIENCED MAIL ORDER CLERK, PERMANENT POSITION, MONTGOMERY-WARD CO., 28 WEST 23D STREET.

ARTIST WANTED.—Familiar with women's fashions and able to originate styles and designs; state salary and experience. P 147 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, and biller on typewriter; $10 to start. 350 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Experienced; college graduate preferred; good salary and prospect of advancement. Construction Service Co., 15 William St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; controlling accounts; salary $12 per week. Joseph Goldstein, 433 East 135th.

CASHIER WANTED.—YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER AND ENTRY CLERK; MUST BE GOOD AT FIGURES; HOURS 8 TO 6; MARKET EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; STATE QUALIFICATIONS OR REFERENCE AND SALARY WANTED. MARKET, 8 GREENWICH AV.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, expert in figures, capable of handling and extending inventory prices; $18 per week. T 128 Times.

EPERIENCED EXAMINERS ON WAISTS AND DRESSES. APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M. MONTGOMERY-WARD CO., 28 WEST 23D ST.

FILE CLERK and Switchboard Operator Wanted.—State experience, filing systems operated, salary expected. R 293 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK.—In publishing house; must be thoroughly familiar with filing, steady position; give full particulars as to past record, references and salary desired. T 134 Times.

GIRLS WANTED FOR OFFICE WORK APPLY THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING COMPANY, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK CITY.

GIRL with office experience, slight knowledge of stenography, if you are not a fair penman and good figurer, don't come. Apply between 9 and 10, 640 Broadway. Butler Schultz & Co.

HAIRDRESSERS who are experienced Marcel waves; well-paid, steady, all-year positions for really competent workers. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, in French family, suburban home, woman for general housework; preferably one speaking French only; no laundry work. P 316 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—General, clean, competent, middle-aged maid for new 3-room apartment; $30 monthly and warm room. Call evenings, 144 East 86th., Apt. 5D.

MILLINERS,

MAKERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES WANTED.

JOSEPH, 632 5th Av.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Just out, a new proposition for child culture in the home; long-established house; splendid opportunity for capable, tactful woman of resource; advancement; selected list of mothers for interviews; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 16 East 40th St.

MODELS FOR DRESSES, SIZE 16.

CANADAY DRESS CO., 116 WEST 32D.

MOTHER'S HELPER, refined, young, to assist household duties and care for two boys, ages 7 and 9, attending school; salary $30; references. Call between 10 and 12 Thursday morning, 16 West 60th St.

NURSE.—Experienced infants' nurse, in good health, not over 25 years of age. New Rochelle; salary $30; references. Call between 10 and 12, Thursday morning, 16 West 60th St.

NURSE, white, for child 3½; must be experienced in care and training of babies; $30-$35; personal references required. Stockard, 71 Central Park West, cor 67th.

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for institution; pay $22 month. State age and experience, and address Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typist, experienced on small switchboard; salary $10; state experience. T 133 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Would employ stenographer, pretty writer, for cards; state salary. Address Increase, Box 430 Times.

OPERATOR.—Experienced dictaphone or phonograph operator, who can take stenographic dictation; state experience, age, and salary. T 138 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Corporation executive requires private secretary of ability who can relieve him of details; must be thoroughly efficient stenographer, capable of handling correspondence from notation; reply stating experience in detail, salary expected, and references; replies will be held strictly confidential. T 141 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; not new; we have been running this same ad. for months; salary. Room 711, 108 West 34th St.

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SALESLADIES; $7 start; bakery experience. Call Welsbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN who can make good and stand prosperity and not afraid of work, to call on small merchants; splendid commission; no experience necessary. Appearance. Call 11 o'clock Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Ziegfeld Corporation, 9 East 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced stenographer wanted, residing in Bronx; desirable, permanent position for the right party. Answer, giving in detail your experience in previous positions, age, salary, and references, Z 290 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, neat appearing; must be experienced in Wall Street methods; salary to start $12 per week; good prospects. Call Room 1,814, 27 William St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent stenographer with bookkeeping experience wanted by motion picture studio at Fort Lee, N. J.; permanent position. Studio, T 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; steady position; state age, salary required, and where last and previously employed; answer in full, otherwise no attention given. Manufacturer, 208 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—One who can converse in Jewish, with some experience; must be accurate; references. S. Rosenthal, 75 Canal St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced law stenographer wanted; state full particulars, salary, &c. R 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced in law; permanent position. R 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted experienced in office detail work. Royal Coat Co., 127 West 28th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced; references required. The Orsenigo Co., 120 West 42d St.

STERN BROTHERS

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE SEVERAL EXPERIENCED GIRL PACKERS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD. APPLY AFTER 9 A. M. TO SUPERINTENDENT OF DELIVERY DEPARTMENT, 6TH AV. EMPLOYEES' ENTRANCE.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; one accustomed to handling busy board and living nearby preferred; references required. Call Wednesday after 2 A. M., Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

TYPIST WANTED.

Refined, bright young lady, age about 18 to 23, Underwood operator, wanted on billing and some typing; good opportunity and comfortable working conditions with large firm; in application state complete details, covering age, experience, religion, education, nationality, and give your telephone number.

T 123 Times.

TYPIST.—Thoroughly competent L. C. Smith operator; must be rapid and accurate; state age, nationality, past employment and salary desired; good position, with pleasant surroundings; offered capable young woman of refinement. Address H., P. O. Box 339, Madison Square Branch.

TYPIST.—Young lady, Spanish, in the export department of large wholesale cotton goods house; $10 per week; advancement; good opportunity for the right party. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d St.

TYPIST wanted by publishing house; hours 9 to 5; half-day Saturday; opportunity to advance; answer by long-hand letter and typewritten copy if possible. P 143 Times.

TYPIST as order clerk; salary $7 or $8; chance for advancement. Charles E. Weyand, 22 Howard St.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement to act as secretary and assistant to dental surgeon; previous experience not necessary, but desirable; knowledge of typewriting and bookkeeping; for young woman who possesses intelligence and energy to make good an excellent opportunity is offered. T 110 Times.

YOUNG LADY, educated, able to read and write Yiddish and Russian, who has had office experience in bookkeeping and typewriting. Write, stating age, salary, experience, education, and references, Room 801, 20 Exchange Place.

YOUNG GIRL for light chamberwork and assist with two children; references required. Call 40 East 52d St., between 12-2.

Employment Agencies.

HIGH - CLASS, REFINED STENOGRAPHERS (Americans) for permanent positions as follows:

One AUTOMOBILE CO., $75 month.
One NAVIGATION CO., $18.
One ADVERTISING, $15.
Two PUBLISHING, $13-$12.
One BROKERAGE, $12.
Beginners, BANK, $50 month.
FRENCH, ENGLISH stenographers, $25.
SPANISH, ENGLISH stenographers, $16-$18, $25.
Bookkeeper and stenographer for ADVERTISING CO., $25.
MULTIGRAPH operator, $15.
TYPISTS, $7-$9-$10-$12.
OTHER openings for junior filing clerks, clerical assistants.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

LAW STENOGRAPHER, $18-$20; Brooklyn position, $15.
DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER.—Manufacturing concern, $18; uptown publishing house, $12.
STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKEEPER.—Jersey City position, manufacturing concern, $18; Manhattan, printing, $15.
STENOGRAPHERS. — Manufacturing, uptown, $15; mercantile, (Brooklyn,) $12-$15; machinery, $15; commission merchants, $15; electrical engineering, $18; medical, $22.
TYPISTS all at salaries; no stenography necessary.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St., City. Call from 9 to 1.
STENOGRAPHER and DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Excellent opportunity with a progressive automobile concern; automobile experience preferred; must be high class; good salary and several other openings at salaries from $12-$18. Call The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers St.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d St.

Immediate openings. First-class positions.

STENOGRAPHERS, $8-$10-$12-$15-$18.
Commercial, law, and technical. Bookkeepers and assistant; refined, competent people. Credential Agency, 208 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, CLERICALS; FREE REGISTRATION; BIG POSITIONS. VAN TYN AGENCY, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; exceptional opportunity; $15; good chance advancement. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—If you are looking for above the average positions register (free) with Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL COURSE, 543-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Endorsed for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1838,) Broadway at 72d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIAL TRAINING.

Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.

$10

This week only, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions secured. Est. 1884. GAFFEY'S SCHOOL, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted, competent senior for progressive firm of high standing; must be able to work with slight supervision and be good report writer; permanent proposition, with excellent prospects for right man. Apply, giving full particulars as to experience and salary required, to R 273 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Competent seniors, capable of supervising audits and investigations; wanted by prominent C. P. A. firm; good opportunity for permanent connection. Reply, stating age, experience, and references. O 399 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Juniors, with some public accounting experience, by large C. P. A. firm; opportunity for experience and permanent connection for qualified men. Reply, stating age, qualifications, and references, O 398 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—C. P. A. firm wants high-grade junior; exceptional opportunity for right man; state age, references and salary expected to commence. R 205 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man as accountant and cost man in manufacturing plant; state in complete detail age, education, experience, and salary expected. Z 284 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for accountants' office; state age, experience, and salary. R 253 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—New publication requires an experienced and energetic man to solicit advertising; good opportunity for right man; commission. R 292 Times Downtown.

AN EXPERIENCED STOCKMAN AND ORDER FILLERS.
APPLY BETWEEN 9 A. M. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 28 WEST 23D ST.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,

34th and 35th Sts., New York,

have several positions open for

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Applications, stating previous employment and giving full particulars, may be made by letter, but only those accustomed to the best clientele need apply; an excellent opportunity for advancement is offered. Address Department F.

BOOKKEEPER OR OFFICE MANAGER FOR THE RETAIL FURNITURE BUSINESS, ONE HAVING HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. FULL PARTICULARS, STATING AGE, FORMER POSITION, AND SALARY EXPECTED; STEADY POSITION FOR RIGHT MAN; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. W 359 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—General office assistant; experienced; aged about 24; state qualifications, salary expected, and references, by letter only, to E. F. Brown, 880 St. Nicholas Av., New York City.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — Must be quick penman and rapid figurer; state age, experience, and salary expected, R 206 Times Downtown.

BOYS, 14 TO 16, FOR OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SALARY TO START $6 WEEK; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. P 306 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright, intelligent boy in architect's office; experience not necessary; one who would learn drafting preferred; state age, references, and salary expected. P 132 Times.

BOY wanted in office of Brooklyn factory; good opportunity for one who is intelligent; state experience, age, nationality, and wages wanted. P 248 Times Downtown.

BOY FOR ADVERTISING AGENCY.

Clean-cut boy to start at bottom; wonderful opportunity. Apply 9 A. M., Room 303, 37 West 39th St.

BOY.—14 to 17, bright and neat appearance, wanted in office of large manufacturing concern; good chance for advancement. T 125 Times.

BOY wanted in editorial room of weekly newspaper, age 15 to 18; salary to start $5. Apply fifth floor, 149 Lafayette St.

BOY wanted, for office, 17 years of age; good chance for advancement. Office 301, 17 West 42d St.

BOY.—17; $7 to start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY.—Hall and office boy, 18 to 21. Apply Polyclinic Hospital, 341 West 50th St.

CHECKER. — Wanted, reliable, experienced man as checker in commercial automobile drafting department situated in Greater New York; only man well versed in the automobile business need apply; state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, &c. Checker, 38 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CLERK with knowledge of typewriting; salary $8 to $10; give full particulars. P 135 Times.

CLERK.—Young boy wanted to learn duties of shipping clerk. Call 205 East 44th St.

COST ACCOUNTANT.

Man between 27 and 40 as auditor in large manufacturing plant; excellent opportunity for man who can produce results; unless you have had experience of a manufacturing nature and a thorough knowledge of theory do not apply; state age, education, experience in detail and salary desired. C. A., 205 Times Downtown.

DOORMAN; HOURS 7:45 TO 6; SALARY $15. ADDRESS R 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTS

SAFETY and
A LIBERAL RETURN
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by first mortgages on improved city real estate. Payment guaranteed by
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000
55 Liberty Street

DONATION OF $200,000 FOR CHILDREN OF FRANCE

James Stillman's Gift Will be Used to Relieve Orphans of Members of Legion of Honor.

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans, 120 Broadway, announced last night that James Stillman, one of the Vice Presidents of the society, had sent to Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, a draft for $200,000, payable to President Poincaré of France, to be used for the relief of children of members of the Legion of Honor whose fathers have lost their lives, or may lose them, in "the service of France."

Last week the society cabled $50,000 to Paris to be applied to the relief of French war orphans, and it is understood that a second large contribution is shortly to be cabled. It is estimated that Mr. Stillman's gift will provide maintenance for about 5,500 children for one year.

FIRE 40 FEET BELOW STREET

Bankers Whose Office Was Menaced Had Removed Securities.

In the smoke-filled sub-cellar of the old five-story office building at 31 and 33 Broadway, forty feet below the street, relays of firemen yesterday morning fought a blaze for several hours. Three alarms were turned in before enough apparatus and men were assembled to put out the fire. The damage was $20,000. The burned sub-cellar was used as a storeroom by the Mercantile Lunch Company. It had evidently been burning for some time when discovered.

On the ground floor are the banking rooms of C. B. Richards & Co., agents of the Lloyd Italiano. The Dougherty Detective Agency is on the third, fourth and fifth floors. The second is unoccupied.

After the walls had been chopped through on several floors the fire was traced to the sub-cellar, which by this time had filled with smoke. Acting Battalion Chief John Kelly was overcome by smoke and fell down a small spiral stairway. Luke Henry, Chief Kenlon's chauffeur, who was immediately behind, stumbled over him, but was able to carry Kelly to the street.

During the height of the fire Oscar L. Richards, a member of the banking firm, arrived at his office. He said he had deposited $250,000 in securities and cash in the vaults of a trust company the previous afternoon. This was done, he said, on the advice of his cashier, who explained he had a premonition that "something was going to happen."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Late Friday afternoon, lady's Tiffany gold watch, No. 37,886, with gold pin and small pearls, marked "C. C. L." between McCreery's and 31 West 76th St., via "L" road to 72d St.; reward. Mrs. J. Edgar Leaycraft, 31 West 76th St.

LOST.—Jan. 23, 10 A. M., skunk neckpiece, with tails, satin knot centre, Lexington Av., transferring to 23d St. cars to Lackawanna Ferry. $5 reward if returned to Superintendent, 399 Fark Av.

LOST.—Diamond butterfly pin, Jan. 1, 1917, at Au Caprice Restaurant, Broadway and 61st St.; reward $400 for return of pin or $100 for pawn ticket; no questions asked. H. Mandell, Room 230, 1,834 Broadway.

LOST—Jan. 20, between 122d and 120th Sts. and Amsterdam Av., lady's gold watch, Elgin movement; monogram E. M.; reward. 630 West 122d St., Apt. 5, R. E.

LOST.—Skunk muff, Saturday, between Macy's, Wanamaker's, 3d Av. and 58th St.; reward. Schmidt, Room 2,003, 45 Exchange Place.

LOST.—Gentleman's three-stone diamond gypsy ring, about ¾ carats each; best to give further particulars at interview. J. H. S., Z 257 Times Annex.

LOST—At 44th and Broadway, 11 P. M., Monday, lady's black handbag containing checkbook, gold piece, bills, cards. Reward return 114 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

LOST—On Monday afternoon, between Wanamaker's and Madison Square, lady's amethyst pin. Please communicate with R. Cross, 20 Broadway.

LOST—Large diamond surrounded by rubies, between the Plaza Hotel and West 72d Av. and 86th St. suitable reward. A. J. Mack, 79 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday, Washington Square, lady's gold watch, monogramed, in leather wrist strap; reward. Ashwell, 27 Washington Sq.

LOST—Bellevue Hospital, fur-lined overcoat; $50 reward; no questions asked. Dr. F. S. Meara, 400 West End Av.

LOST—Jan. 21, Howard watch, initials G. U.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Apartment 35, 745 Riverside Drive.

LOST—In either Century Theatre, taxi, or 59th St., large diamond pin in silk purse; liberal reward. Kohl, 38 West 59th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Platinum barpin, set with 12 diamonds, Jan. 22, between 2 and 2:30 P. M., in fitting room, women's gown department, third floor, Franklin Simon & Co. Superintendent's office.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Sunday, between West 118th, 76th, bi-focal glasses incased. 530 West 148th.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Friday afternoon, heavy flexible English gold bracelet. Barter, 1,070 Anderson Av.

REWARD.—34th St., Broadway to 5th Av., Wednesday afternoon, silver meshbag marked "E. L. C."; communicate E. L. C., 74 Carlton St., East Orange, N. J.

REWARD.—Saturday, Staten Island Ferry, "Queens," 5 P. M.; lady's strap purse containing money, jewelry, keys. Taller, 29 West 27th.

REWARD.—Handbag, containing watch, money, eyeglasses, keys; Amsterdam Av., (120th.) T 121 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday, Madison Av., black patent leather bag. Return to 141 East 44th St.; reward.

REWARD.—Wall to 42d, Jan. 18, heart-shaped sapphire scarf pin with small diamonds. Thomas, 405 Park Av.

REWARD.—Lady's monogram diamond pin, initials M. B. R. Radt, 261 West 80th.

$500 REWARD
and no questions asked for the return of one large pearl earring, lost on train leaving Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Wednesday, Jan. 17, or at Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Reward; Airedale, male; Dale; License $6,765; no questions. Haupt, 377 East 22d St., Flatbush.

STOLEN from 170 Prospect St., East Orange, airdale, "Jackie," about year old; answers name Jerry; reward; all parties warned against purchasing. William Wheatley.

$50 REWARD.—German shepherd bitch, light wolf grey in color; answers name Alma; was taken to residence of Cleveland, 339 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J. Phone 3761 Orange; also Dunlont 0931.

SIDE-A-WEE HOME, 410 East 38th St.—Dogs, cats given to good homes; pet animal cemetery.

MRS. BYRNE STARTS LOTS OF STRIKES

Won't Eat, Drink, Be Examined, or Bathed, and Says She Won't Work, Either!

LOSES ON HABEAS WRIT

But Delay Keeps Her in the Tombs Over Night—New Appeal to Justice Cropsey Tomorrow.

Mrs. Ethel Byrne, sister of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who was sentenced on Monday to spend thirty days in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island because she had distributed birth control literature at the clinic of her sister, 46 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, did not spend last night in Cell 66 that had been prepared for her at the workhouse, although she had been transported to the island yesterday. A writ of habeas corpus brought her back before she was fairly installed, and when this had been dismissed, late yesterday afternoon, it was too late to return her to Blackwell's Island, so she spent the night in the Tombs. She will be taken to the workhouse this morning.

But Mrs. Byrne didn't permit this postponement to interfere with the hunger strike which, she had announced, would mark her protest at what she considers the injustice done to her. She declined food and drink at the Tombs, and said she had partaken of neither since Monday morning, when she had had a cup of coffee for breakfast. Her rebellion is designed to go to greater lengths, in fact, for she resolutely refused, in her brief detention in the workhouse yesterday, to submit to a physical examination, and to take the bath prescribed as an initial formality for all inmates. Also she announced that she did not intend to work, although labor is supposed to be the portion of those sentenced to the workhouse.

"Oh, well, you are clean enough," was the final verdict of the authorities when Mrs. Byrne had refused to take the bath, and they handed her the workhouse uniform of blue and white striped gingham, which she donned without protest. Women reporters were present, and to them Mrs. Byrne declared:

"I do not intend to have any physical contact. My sentence is unjust, and I shall protest against it in this way. I shall not work, eat, or drink while I am here."

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, declared, however, that Mrs. Byrne would be forced to eat if her fast threatened to do her any real injury. Said he:

May Be Forcibly Fed.

"I have not paid much attention to Mrs. Byrne's threatened hunger strike. We have had threats of hunger strikes before. We have had people who said they were on hunger strikes, but we never had a real, honest-to-goodness hunger strike yet. While some prisoners were announcing that they were voluntarily starving in prison we were keeping a record of what they ate, and they did eat.

"I do not expect there will be any trouble with Mrs. Byrne. Persons have often gone without food for more than thirty days and have remained healthy. If, however, the physicians on the island should report that Mrs. Byrne was dying, or if experts should say she must be fed to be kept alive, we certainly shall feed her forcibly.

"I do not propose to issue bulletins on the progress of the hunger strike Mrs. Byrne says she will declare. I do not know whether or not she has started it yet. Advertising is what she wants, and I will not help her to get it. I will issue a permit to a woman reporter for each newspaper to visit the prison and see how Mrs. Byrne has been received. They can make only one visit, however, and cannot keep going there to see Mrs. Byrne and have her talk voluminously on the progress of the strike."

There is a possibility that Mrs. Byrne may be released from the workhouse on Thursday. Justice Cropsey in the Brooklyn Supreme Court is then to hear argument on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and, should he grant it, Mrs. Byrne might be liberated on bail pending a final decision in her case. The first effort to liberate her failed yesterday when Judge A. N. Hand in the Federal District Court dismissed the writ of habeas corpus he had granted to J. Goldstein, Mrs. Byrne's counsel, on the lawyer's contention that the section of the code under which Mrs. Byrne was convicted was "arbitrary, unreasonable, and oppressive," and in its enactment the Legislature had violated the Federal Constitution by transcending its police power. Judge Hand remanded Mrs. Byrne to the workhouse, although he gave a signed order to Mr. Goldstein so that the lawyer might carry the case on appeal to the United States Circuit Court.

It was this writ which gave Mrs. Byrne her brief respite, bringing her from the workhouse into court. She was extremely pale when she appeared with J. F. Cotter, Warden of the workhouse, and a matron, but she walked sturdily and sat stiffly throughout the court proceedings.

Not the Look of a Hunger Striker.

Many who watched her remarked that Mrs. Byrne, in appearance and manner, was the last person who might be expected to undertake a strike against public authorities. Everything in her voice and manner suggested gentleness. Even in telling reporters at the workhouse what she expected to do, there was no tone of belligerency in her voice. She made an unusually pleasing appearance even in the ugly uniform of the workhouse. She has soft, brown eyes, soft hair of the same warm brown, with a suggestion of curl that gives it a slightly fluffy appearance. She has clear, firm skin, and her hands are small and well shaped.

She told how she had become associated with her sister in birth control work through Mrs. Sanger's interest in socialism. But long before that both sisters had learned in their own home the evil of too large families and their willingness to fight for what they believe is a right they inherited naturally.

"My father was a born rebel," said Mrs. Byrne yesterday. "He was a Roman Catholic living in a community up-State composed largely of Catholics, but one day when something in the church offended him, he got up and left it and never went back. It made it hard for us, for his business was the making of monuments, and it was the Catholics who used the elaborate monuments. It ruined his business. Then we knew what it meant to have a larger family than there were means to care for. We were a family of ten children. My father and mother were very fond of each other and I know they would have been very much happier together if they had not had the burden of so many children. My mother lived to be only 45."

Mrs. Byrne will probably face a new conflict with authority when she reaches the Workhouse this morning. Yesterday she evaded the customary physical examination until the order came requiring her immediate presence in Judge Hand's court, but she left behind her a vigorous-looking young woman doctor, who flourished a stethoscope and seemed anxious to get to work.

Otherwise, however, Mrs. Byrne won't have a hard time. Mrs. Margaret A. Slattery, the head matron of the workhouse, has arranged to place Mrs. Byrne in Cell 66, which is on the upper tier, and she will occupy it alone.

"We'll make her as comfortable as possible," said Mrs. Slattery, though she had told Mrs. Bryne on her arrival that if she hadn't been foolish she wouldn't have been there.

SEEK CLUB WOMEN'S VOTES.

Several Tickets in Field for Federation's Annual Election.

Members of the Women's Federation, an organization composed of members and officers of women's clubs, are beginning their campaigns for the election to be held by the federation at its annual meeting on Feb. 2 at the Hotel Astor. Several tickets are already in the field, and the "Hastings Campaign Committee," which hopes to elect a ticket headed by Mrs. Harry Hastings, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Hedges Crowell, 1,044 Fifth Avenue. Most of the candidates named on this ticket are Presidents or former Presidents of other women's organizations. Among them are Mrs. Frederick H. Sherman, candidate for First Vice President; Mrs. Simon Baruch, for Second Vice President; Mrs. Susan W. Allen, for Third Vice President; Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, for Recording Secretary; Mrs. George Owens, for Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. L. E. Hart, for Treasurer, and Mrs. William B. Smith, for Historian.

About 900 delegates are expected to attend the annual meeting, and it is expected that the total attendance, including guests, will be near 1,500. Balloting will continue all day. Election is for a two-year term, and there is a one-term plank in the Federation's platform. Mrs. Eugene J. Grant is the retiring President.

PLANS FOR CLOTHING PEACE.

Workers and Manufacturers to Meet Today to Draw Agreement.

It was announced last night that officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America would meet a committee from the America Clothing Manufacturers' Association today to draft a peace agreement between the two organizations. President Sidney Hillman of the union said yesterday that the agreement would be modeled on the agreements between the union and two of the largest clothing manufacturers in the world. The agreement will differ from the protocol in the cloak industry and a similar protocol in the men's clothing industry, abandoned a year ago, in that there will be a time limit of one or two years, and the Board of Arbitration will be limited in its findings to the terms of the contract.

New Courses at C. C. N. Y.

Registration in the Evening Session and the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration of the College of the City of New York began last night and will continue until Feb. 2. The course in fuel economy and boiler management has attracted wide attention on the part of real estate operators, landlords, and janitors who realize that men properly trained in scientific fuel economy can save thousands of dollars which go up annually in smoke.

Because of the special interest in foreign commerce arising out of the war, the City College will offer four short courses in foreign trade, beginning Feb. 5.

THREAT TO RAILWAY; GETS A PENSION.

Land Agent Who Talked of Exposure Was "Cared For" by Southern Pacific.

KRUTTSCHNITT ADMITS IT

Government Attempt to Show the Value of Oil Lands Was Known by Recipient.

The prosecution in the case of the Government's so-called "billion-dollar fraud suit" against the Southern Pacific Company and twenty-one other defendants, seeking the cancellation of land patents in the San Joaquin Valley, in California, succeeded in putting on the record yesterday that a discharged Southern Pacific employe was placed on its pension list after he had threatened an exposure, and had demanded to be retired. This was introduced by E. J. Justice, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in the course of his cross-examination of Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Southern Pacific, who pased his second day as a witness before Judge Benjamin F. Bledsoe of the Southern District Court of California, who is conducting the hearings.

Mr. Kruttschnitt held, in explaining the incident, that a man who threatened with serious exposure the corporation by which he was employed should not be barred solely for that reason from the enjoyment of a pension he might have earned by long and faithful service.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kruttschnitt was conducted by Mr. Justice. The burden of the prosecution is to prove the Southern Pacific knew of the oil possibilities of the land granted to the corporation for agricultural development, and therefore obtained the patents fraudulently.

In an effort to show that the company had a guilty conscience, Mr. Justice requested Mr. Kruttschnitt to identify this letter:

Berkeley, Cal.,
March 23, 1908.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Director of Maintenance and Operation, Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: On Jan. 8, 1908, I addressed you at Chicago, inclosing copy of a letter I had that day sent to E. E. Calvin, relative to action taken by Mr. Eberlein in forcing me out of my position as Assistant Land Agent. To this letter Mr. Calvin replied briefly that he had no jurisdiction over the affairs of the Land Department and could offer me no employment. * * * I served the company faithfully and well many years and hoped that its interests would always be mine; but if a hearing and fair treatment are not accorded me without further delay my services will be at the disposal of the newspaper press, the United States Attorney General, and others. * * *

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. A. STONE.

The witness said he answered the letter of Stone with the explanation that it had been referred to W. L. Cornish, Vice President.

"How long after that was it that Stone went on the pension list?" asked Mr. Justice.

"I do not know, but the records will show," said Mr. Kruttschnitt.

Asked by Charles R. Lewers, representing the railroad, if he did not know Stone had died, Mr. Kruttschnitt answered in the negative. "I should hold any Director seriously at fault who barred any employe from a pension merely because of an impertinent letter," he added.

The prosecution placed in the hands of the witness a copy of a personal letter from Charles W. Eberlein, Acting Land Agent of the Southern Pacific, to W. D. Cornish, dated Sept. 3, 1904. The writer said that the Kern Trading Oil Company had been organized, but that he was in the dark as to its objects, rights, &c., although he had asked for this information several times.

On Sept. 10, 1904, Mr. Eberlein wrote to C. H. Markham, then General Manager of the Southern Pacific, now President of the Illinois Central, saying he had studied the lease thoroughly and that it was not in condition for execution.

"We have selected a large body of lands interspersed with the lands sought to be conveyed by this lease and which we have represented as non-mineral in character," said he. "Should the existence of this lease become known it would go a long way toward establishing the mineral character of the lands referred to, and which are still unpatented.

"We could not successfully reach a mineral filing after we have practically established the mineral character of the land. I would suggest delay at least until this matter of patent can be adjusted."

Mr. Kruttschnitt was asked if he had associated the letter of Stone with the letter of Eberlein, and he testified that he had not.

The hearing will be continued this morning in the Federal Building at 10 o'clock.

MITCHELL ELECTED SHERIFF

Queens Election Yesterday Cost Taxpayers Nearly $33,000.

Acting Sheriff Samuel J. Mitchell, Democrat, was chosen Sheriff of Queens County in the special election held yesterday. The vote was small, little more than one-third of that cast last November. Mr. Mitchell succeeds Paul Stiers, who was shot and killed by Frank Taff, a prisoner, last October. The election cost the taxpayers $32,657. Mitchell got 18,255 votes; Wilsnack, (Rep.,) 6,051, and Wall, (Soc.,) 892.

Mitchell's victory was taken as an indication of the strength of Arthur E. Keating, Democratic leader of Queens, who is friendly to Borough President Connolly. The successful candidate carried 179 out of the 189 election districts.

If you were in Training

—grilling roadwork and cold showers would keep you "fit as a kina." Without such stimulus, however, you inevitably grow sluggish. Good health demands a frequent *internal cleansing* with

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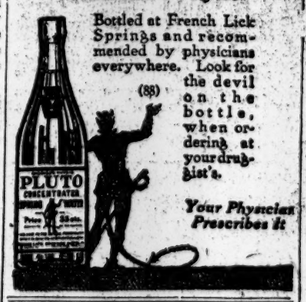
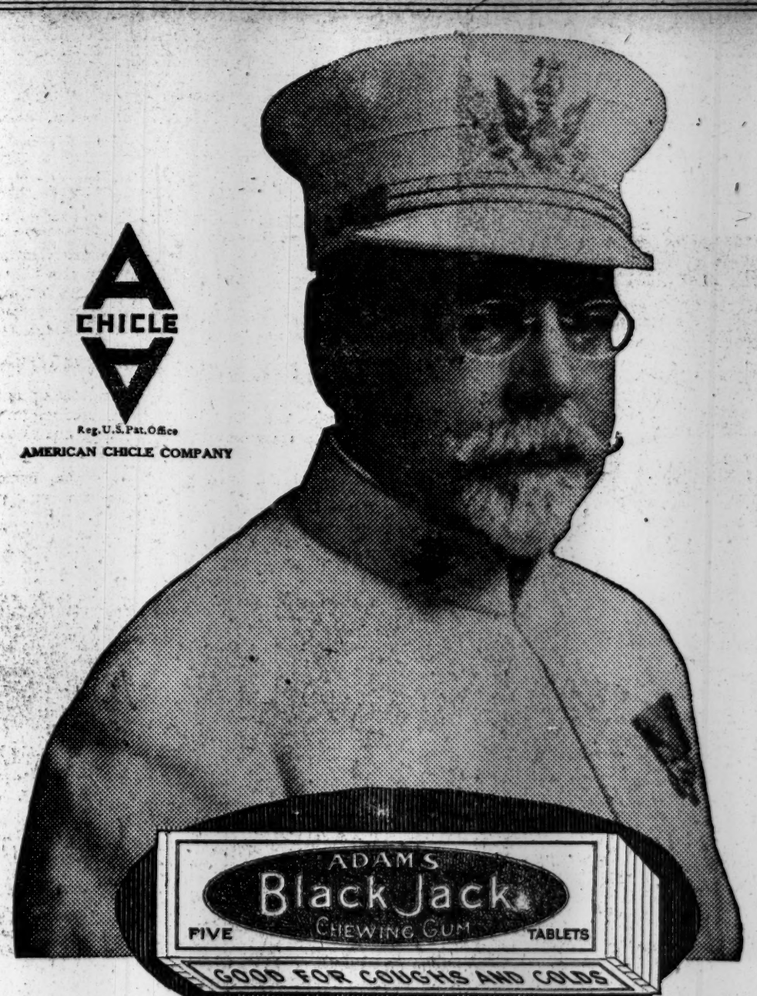
America's Physic



Bottled at French Lick Springs and recommended by physicians everywhere. Look for the devil (88) on the bottle, when ordering at your druggist's.

Your Physician Prescribes It



The Licorice Gum

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA says: The Stars and Stripes and Adams Black Jack Forever. I like the licorice flavor very much. Very good for a cough, I find.

John Philip Sousa

Of "Hip Hip Hooray"

Have bands and tops curve cut to fit the anatomy of the shoulders.

TALBOT 2¾ in

Arrow *form fit* Collars

Do not press against the neck or shoulders—do not chafe the shirt—waistcoat cannot rise up under collar. *2 for 30 cents*

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Here Are Unusual Reductions in Fine Neckwear

Silks are going up—like woolens and cotton goods—yet we are reducing the prices of the remainder of our silk four-in-hand ties.

Fancy Open End Four-in-Hands	Reduced to	35c 69c 95c $1.45

After the biggest neckwear business in the history of this house—we are killing two birds with one stone; cleaning up odd patterns, stimulating business and giving you the benefit both ways.

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EXPERT OPINION

The average man can tell what a typewriter can do—after he has used it. But the mechanical engineer can tell what a typewriter will do *by looking at it.*

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